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MARTIN'S RECKLESS BOAST

Philadelphia Laughing Over His Claims for Warwick.

CONTROLS A BIG CORRUPTION FUND

The Friends of ex-Gov. Pattison Are Not Bragging, but They Are Confident of His Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—The silly "bluff" made by David Martin in predicting that his candidate for Mayor would have a majority of from 40,000 to 50,000 votes on Tuesday was laughed at all over town to-day. No one knows better than Martin himself that this claim is ridiculous, and the friends of City Solicitor Warwick were sorry to-day that his political manager had made so foolish a prediction. They seem to think that if he is able to pull through at all, his election will be belittled by the fact that Martin made this preposterous promise for him in advance.

The plain truth of the matter is that the public believe that Warwick is beaten, and that Pattison will be elected by a majority of from 10,000 to 15,000. The speculative friends of the ex-Governor have found no one on the Republican side willing to bet, except "Boss" Martin, who seems to be in absolute and sole command of the Warwick campaign, as well as of all the funds that pertain to it, and they have bet him to a standstill.

On Saturday Martin sent a number of his henchmen out with money in their pockets to bet that Warwick would receive a majority of 25,000 votes, and they all came back to him empty handed before they had gone a square away from the rooms of the Republican City Committee. These men found no difficulty at all in placing Martin's money. Not only were there plenty of Democrats willing and anxious to bet on such terms, but some good Republicans as well promptly called the bluff of the man who is trying to make himself their boss. So far as is known, Martin has only bet $5,500 that Warwick would have 25,000 majority, and on Saturday, when he was besieged with callers who asked him to increase this sum, he put them off with a promise to see them later. This was about the same time that he put out his gorgeous prediction to the Republican organs that Warwick would win by 50,000 majority.

Martin seems anxious to waste and lose as little money in this campaign as possible. He has received in assessments from policemen, firemen, and other municipal employes a trifle over $100,000 in cash, and from various other sources about half that sum has been paid to him as Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Finance of the Republican City Committee. He is the absolute and sole custodian of this large sum of money, and there is no one to question his methods of distributing it in the interest of his candidate for Mayor or to question the amount so distributed.

The members of the ward committees in the Twenty-sixth and Thirty-sixth Wards are known to have each been given fifteen tax receipts to distribute among repeaters, and money to be paid in sums of from $2 to $5 to every man who votes more than once. The same system has been worked to a considerable extent all over the city, but the jobbers, believing that the Twenty-sixth and Thirty-sixth Wards have been overlooked by the reformers, who have been looking very closely after the up-town wards, intend to cast an enormous fraudulent vote in these two wards.

In spite of the ostentatious announcement made by City Solicitor Warwick in his letter accepting the Mayoralty nomination tendered him by Contractor Porter, that he was not in favor of the police dabbling in politics, he has not up to date made the slightest objection to the vicious uses Martin is now making of Director Beitler's uniformed force. Neither has he said anything about the thousand and one other disreputable things which his political masters are doing to debauch the ballot in his interest and to defeat an honest count of the votes cast next Tuesday.

It is Martin's boast that the fifteen extra tax receipts which he has placed in the hands of his division heelers will all be counted for Warwick, and there was never a time in the history of Philadelphia politics when such deliberate and cold-blooded plans were laid in advance for frauds at the polls. The immense amount of money which Martin has at his command has enabled him to promise and pay large sums into the hands of his lieutenants, and on election day he will have his men at every polling place in the city to spend whatever cash is necessary to influence the vote in favor of City Solicitor Warwick and Brother-in-law Roney.

There is simply no limit to Martin's cunning audacity when it comes to bringing out a dishonest vote, and already a dozen instances of his work in this line have come to light. The men closest to Martin are being watched, however, and every effort possible will be made, not only to prevent fraud, but to send those who are guilty of any effort in any way to debauch the ballot to the penitentiary, and the man who is responsible in employing them in his dirty work will go along with them.

The unusual effort being made to keep the streets clean at the present time is the result of Martin's cunning. Although contractors are paid large sums to remove the snow from the streets the city itself has now undertaken that task, and is employing hundreds of men with shovels and carts. One instance of this sort of thing will show how Martin is working throughout the city, and nearly every man will readily call to mind the fact that never before in his remembrance has there been such unwonted energy shown by the city's Bureau of Street Cleaning. John Montgomery is the Purveyor of Water in the Fourth District. He has nothing whatever to do with cleaning the streets, but through Contractor Charles Moore he makes use of a good many men, carts, and horses. Mr. Moore is now employed very busily in removing snow from the city's streets, and he has pressed into service many additional men to do the work. The man, cart, and horse brings $2.90 a day, and while not very much snow is being removed by them they keep themselves employed just long enough every day to earn this money.

The ability of "Boss" Martin to handle every city department for political purposes exactly as he pleases, has both astonished and mortified the friends of Mayor Stuart. In this matter of street cleaning, the city is really contracting with two men to do exactly the same work, and the day after election citizens will notice a very large falling off in the number of men engaged in the work.

It was estimated by one man last week that Martin would get at least a thousand votes through this last political scheme of his. In every possible way that can be devised Martin is using the city employes in the interests of his two candidates. Mayor Stuart is either unable or unwilling to put a stop to this plain violation of the law, and the good citizens who are now working in the interest of honest municipal reform have not been able to influence Director Beitler. The determination exists, however, on the part of every reputable citizen in Philadelphia who is opposed to such methods to see that crime on election day is detected, and if it cannot be stopped that the offenders are promptly taken into court. The friend of David Martin, or anybody else, who cheats at this election will go to jail.

MAY BE PARK BOARD'S PRESIDENT

The Fourth Commissionership Offered to David H. King—He Wants to Know What the Duties Are.

David H. King, Jr., has been selected by Mayor Strong, on the recommendation of Park Commissioners Roosevelt, Juilliard, and Haven, to be the fourth member of the new Park Commission, but whether Mr. King will accept is a matter of doubt.

Mayor Strong said yesterday that Mr. King had telegraphed to him from Jekyl Island that his acceptance would depend upon the nature of his duties. Mr. King, if he accepts, will be President of the new Park Board, and will receive $5,000 a year. His colleagues will serve without pay.

Mr. King is a builder. He built The New-York Times Building, the Madison Square Garden, the Equitable, the Bank of America, the Manhattan Opera House, the Manhattan Athletic Club, and the Hotel Renaissance, which he owns. He is in the prime of life, and is an ardent advocate of reform in municipal administration. He is a Republican, and a member of the Committee of Seventy, and if he accepts his friends say he will prove an invaluable aid to Mayor Strong.

Mr. King's town residence is at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. He also has a home in Newport.

IRISHMEN DENOUNCE REDMOND

HE AND HIS EIGHT CALLED TRAITORS BY THE FEDERATION.

By Voting Against the Liberals in Parliament, Delegates Declare They Set Back Home Rule.

The City Council of New-York, of the Irish National Federation of America, met yesterday, in Room 26, Cooper Union, to discuss the present aspect of the Irish question, the Queen's speech, and the divisions on the amendments in Parliament. Nearly all the speeches were condemnatory of the action of John E. Redmond and his followers in voting against the Liberal Party. The discussion was started by the presentation of the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Liberal Party of Great Britain has, through good and evil report, unflinchingly upheld the banner of Home Rule for Ireland, finally succeeding in passing a large and comprehensive measure through the House of Commans, and,

Whereas, The Tory Party, true to its traditions of class privilege, and landlord ascendency, offers to the Irish people nothing but coercion and twenty years of strong government.

Be it Resolved, That in view of these undisputed facts, we, the City Council of the Irish National Federation of America, unreservedly condemn the action of John E. Redmond and his following of eight, in voting against the Liberal Party, thus endangering the policy of justice and friendship. We regard this action as treason to Ireland's cause, and we feel that at the first opportunity the people of Ireland will consign to ignomony and disgrace men so recreant to every national and partiortic sentiment.

And be it further Resolved, That we again renew our pledge of steadfast support to the Irish Parliamentary Party, and we again express our unfaltering confidence in the success of the struggle now being made to win home rule for Ireland.

Delegate Gleason said the Liberal Party, under the leadership of Gladstone, had placed home rule above all other questions. The Liberal Party had been true to its professions in the face of all opposition from wealth. The result was the defeat of the party, and its retirement from power for six years. And when that party kept out of power for a principle, that was proof enough, he declared, that it wanted to do the right thing.

On the other side, the Tories, with their House of Lords, landlords, and Bishops, stood in opposition to home rule.

The nine men, including Redmond, who claimed to be intelligent, instead of supporting the Liberal Party, said Mr. Gleason, try to stab it in the back, and were willing to have a dissolution that may return the Tories.

"If there is treason," Mr. Gleason continued, "I don't know what"—here a delegate exclaimed, "It is treason!" Then Mr. Gleason added: "Yes, both treason and bad politics. If the elections should result in the return of the Tories, what would Redmond gain? Even if he is returned, he would be simply inflicting a mortal blow on Ireland."

John J. Rooney doubted whether it would be wise to push forward home rule as the foremost issue now. Home rule had many friends, but there were also other interests in Scotland and Wales that claim attention. The voice of the Council, however, he said, should be heard disapproving their treason.

Delegate J. P. Ryan gave several reasons why Redmond should not have voted against the Liberal Party. The fixing of rents for the next fifteen years would soon take place, and if the rights of the tenants were presented the rents would be fixed on that basis. If Redmond and his friends had that in view, they should have hesitated before consorting with enemies, he declared.

Redmond, Mr. Ryan said, was elected by Irishmen, and yet he voted against their wish to remove the Liberal Party. The sufferings and wrongs of the evicted tenants should also have had influence with him. But he was willing to wreck a cause that he dishonored, and disobeyed the will of the Irish nation.

Chairman Fennelly thought it best to ignore Redmond and his followers. They might be placed with the Orange crowd, and should not be considered as part of the Irish people.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

OTTO'S CONSTITUTION IS STRONG

He Cut His Throat, Ran Up on a Roof, and Fell Three Stories Through a Skylight—He May Recover.

Otto Blady cut his throat yesterday. He was out of work but he had plenty of money for present needs. He was sent to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Otto is a fresco painter. He used to live at 492 Amsterdam Avenue, but some weeks ago he got out of work, and went to live with his friends, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Palintee at 1,712 Second Avenue.

He had seemed moody lately. Mr. Palintee saw Blady in his room yesterday. He was sitting on the floor, leaning against his bed.

Palintee spoke and received no reply. The room was rather dark and Palintee struck a light. Blady was covered with blood.

Mrs. Palintee, who had followed her husband, shrieked and ran for the police.

Blady jumped up on hearing the screams and dashed up to the roof. A policeman followed him. Blady either jumped or fell into a skylight three stories below the roof.

He got up again before the policeman reached the street and ran. He eluded pursuit for an hour.

The doctors at the hospital say Otto may recover, if he does not have pneumonia.

Dr. William Godfrey Dyas Dead.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Dr. William Godfrey Dyas was picked up at Sixty-ninth Street and the Lake Shore tracks this evening in a dying condition, and died after being taken to his residence. When found his skull was fractured, and his left hand was cut off. It is thought the doctor was struck by a train. The doctor had a wide reputation for learning, and was one of the foremost practitioners in the West. He had been a resident of Chicago for forty years, and was eighty-seven years old.

FINE, UP TO HATTERAS

Off That Hurricane-Breeding Spot the Susquehanna Caught It.

ONE JAPANESE SAILOR LOST, TWO HURT

The Constance Passed Lumber Which May Have Been Part of the City of St. Augustine's Cargo.

Some of the testimony as to the deterrent effects of the late blizzard on inward-bound sailing craft was given last night when the ships Constance and Susquehanna reached port.

The Susquehanna, which is one of the largest sailing ships afloat, is from Hongkong, 102 days out. Capt. Sewall says the vessel had fine weather until Hatteras bore abeam. Then storms came.

The first one was met on Feb. 4. The ship was hove to until the storm abated, and then, under filled topsails, she resumed her way up the coast.

She had not proceeded far before another wintry blast compelled her to again point her frigate-like bows to the swollen seas. Shortly after the vessel had been hove to the gale developed into a hurricane. Its arctic breath had a demoralizing effect upon the crew, all of whom were Japanese with the exception of the Captain and his two mates. Coming so recently from warm latitudes and being but thinly clad, the Eastern sailors were soon benumbed with cold.

The full force of the hurricane was felt on Feb. 8. Instead of spending itself quickly, as exceptionally violent outflies are wont to do, it settled into a heavy gale after its first violent raging had been spent. The weather continued intensely cold, and the chilled and shivering Japs suffered greatly from its effects.

One of their number became so benumbed that he lost his footing while aloft and tumbled from the mainyard into the sea. Owing to the waves that were running it was impossible to launch a boat. Even had a boat been launched it is almost certain that rescue could not have been effected, as the seas were hid beneath a swirling cloud of spoondrift, and it would have been impossible to have found the man, supposing that he had survived the fall.

Two others of the crew, also Japanese, were dashed against the lee bulwarks and severely injured. The wind finally abated its fury, the ship was again put upon her course and headed for port. She arrived at Quarantine last night without further casualty.

The Susquehanna hails from Bath, Me. She is of 2,629 tons, and comes consigned to D. B. Dearborn. She would have made a record passage had she not been delayed by the succession of gales encountered when nearing port.

In speaking of his Japanese crew last night, Capt. Sewall said that it was the first time in his knowledge that so large a ship as the Susquehanna had been manned throughout with a Japanese crew. They are good sailors, he said, and are especially distinguished for obedience to orders and for sobriety.

When the blizzard first struck the ship, the vessel was hove to on the port tack and under three lower topsails. The rigging and running gear soon froze hard and fast, and when the storm developed into a hurricane, the Captain became anxious about his spars and wanted to take in the three topsails and lie to under bare poles. The Japs were willing enough to obey the command, but wer too benumbed with cold to execute it. Fortunately, the vessel's spars and canvas were stout, and although it seemed at times as if something would have to go, the ship rode out the storm undamaged.

The ship Constance, the other arrival, is from Dunkirk, seventy-seven days out. Capt. Edgett says his ship encountered the storm at a point thirty miles southeast of the Scotland Lightship. A few hours more of fair sailing would have enabled the ship to reach harbor. But the hurricane came whirling off shore and, scudding before the blast, the good ship was driven nearly 200 miles to sea. The vessel commenced her flight on the night of Feb. 8, and ever since has been beating her way back to port.

Capt. Edgett adds in his report that on Feb. 11, in a locality 220 miles southeast of Sandy Hook, the Constance passed through large quantities of new pitch pine lumber, railroad ties, and square timber. The timber was apparently from some vessel recently wrecked in that vicinity.

According to the Captain it covered the ocean for many miles. The Constance, he said, occupied the entire forenoon in passing through the floating lumber.

No further tidings from the missing coastwise steamship City of St. Augustine were received yesterday, and when Capt. Edgett's report was made there was an effort to connect her disappearance with the lumber sighted by the Constance.

The City of St. Augustine sailed Feb. 2 from Jacksonville for this port, lumber laden. The vessel should have reached here at least ten days ago. No definite news has been had from her since Feb. 7, on which date the pilots of the pilot boat E. C. Knight, which put into the Delaware Breakwater, reported that they had sighted the vessel.

The steamship Salisbury, about whose welfare some anxiety was felt, is safe, but somewhat the worse for a long struggle with the elements. She sailed from Gibraltar Jan. 17, and should have reached this port several days ago. Nothing was heard from her until yesterday, when a dispatch from Halifax announced her arrival at that port in tow of the steamship Saint Jerome.

The Salisbury's mast had been carried away and her coal supply had become exhausted when taken in tow by the Saint Jerome. The latter vessel was bound from Galveston for Liverpool.

The Salisbury ran out of coal, and had one of the hardest fights to reach port that her master, Capt. Haldorf, ever experienced. Just two weeks ago the vessel was within 500 miles of New-York. Then she encountered a hurricane, which was followed by a series of adverse gales. Ice coated the rigging and sides, and the cargo, 3,000 crates of oranges and lemons, was shifted by the heavy lurchings of the vessel.

The coal began to run short, and in order to husband the fuel an effort was made to heave the ship to until the weather moderated. The few sails that the vessel carried were set, but these blew away. In the endeavor to work the vessel back into the path of steamships all spare woodwork was chopped up and used for fuel.

She was sighted by the Saint Jermoe Feb. 12, and taken in tow on that date. The Salisbury will renew her coal supply at Halifax, and resume her journey to this port on Wednesday.

CRASHED INTO THE EXPRESS

Bad Wreck on the Sante Fe Road—One Killed, Two Fatally Hurt, and Many Seriously Injured.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Feb. 17.—Through a misunderstanding of orders the southbound Galveston express, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, heavily loaded with day excursionists, and a northbound live stock extra collided at 11:45 o'clock last night on a curve five miles south of Guthrie.

Charles Uppleby of Topeka, freight engineer, was instantly killed, two were fatally injured, and eighteen received serious wounds.

The list of injured is as follows:

BROWN, ——, Representative in Legislature; badly bruised.
BEAGLE, R. D., of Kansas City, express messenger; badly crushed.
COLDRON, PATRICK, of Arkansas City, Kan., passenger fireman; scalded. Will die.
ENGLISH, JOHN, bridgeman; body lacerated.
HUTCHINS, ——, mail clerk; head badly cut.
HAHN, A., freight brakeman; legs crushed. Will die.
KITCHEN, EDWARD, passenger conductor; hands mashed and body badly bruised.
MORMON, JAMES, freight conductor; arms broken.
NEVILLE, George, baggageman; scalded.
SCOTT, H. W., Supreme Court Justice; badly bruised.
SCOTT, ——, State Senator; injured about head.
SPROW, H. A., bridgeman; terribly cut.
SUTTON, ——, Representative in Legislature; bruised severely.
TROWER, HARRY, of Kansas City Stock Yards; cut about head.
WILLING, ——, Representative in Legislature; severe bruises.

In addition to these, three trainmen, whose names are not known, were cut and bruised.

Engineer Uppleby of the stock train had orders to stop at Seward, three miles south of the wreck, to allow the passenger to pass. It probably never will be known why the order was not obeyed.

The trains met on a sharp curve, in a deep cut in a bend of the Cottonwood River.

Passenger Engineer Frey saw a shower of sparks thrown into the air across the bluff near the end of the curve. He realized in an instant that the sparks were from another engine, and reversing his machine, he leaped into the darkness against the side of the cut, calling to his fireman to jump also, but before the latter could comply the extra came around the curve at the rate of forty miles an houft, and the two engines came together in a terrible crash, and were buried into each other one-third of their length.

A dozen freight cars were piled into a great heap, and the baggage, express, and mail cars of the passenger train completely telescoped, and were demolished in an instant.

A terrific noise was made by the escaping steam, and added to this was the bellowing of hundreds of cattle, maddened by the smell of blood, or injured.

The passenger coaches remained on the track, but many of the gigantic Texas steers, breaking loose from the wreckage, plunged into the darkness, making it dangerous for any one to venture out to assist the injured.

Buried beneath the engines and crushed to death was Freight Engineer Charles Uppleby. Lying beside his engine, terribly burned and scalded, was Passenger Fireman Patrick Coldron, who was picked up for dead, but who after several hours revived and now lies suffering terribly, and with no chance to live.

Many passengers were badly bruised and cut by broken glass, but none was fatally hurt.

The injured were brought to this city and are receiving the best of treatment. Seventy head of cattle were killed. The loss to the railroad company will exceed $50,000.

LODGE AND O'NEIL TALK OF WAR

Possible Reason Why They Would Rather Fight Than Pay the Bering Sea Damages to Canada.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Senator Lodge and Representative O'Neil, both of Massachusetts, appear to be of the same mind about the payment of the Bering Sea damages, which were agreed to be settled by the Paris arbitration, and both regard a war preferable to complying with the terms of the arbitration. No one seems to have gotten at the bottom of the Eastern opposition, to settling on the basis of the award agreed to between Secretary Gresham and Ambassador Pauncefote—an opposition supported by Representative Hitt of Illinois, who finds it a very interesting subject for newspaper interviews. The United States has agreed to pay damages to the Canadian and American sealers who were prevented from taking seals, and the damages undoubtedly will be paid in time. Secretary Gresham looked over the cases, and he believed that he had made a very good settlement of the matter when he consented that the United States should pay $425,000.

If this proposition made to Congress is not accepted, the result undoubtedly will be that a commission will be named to reach an agreement. In that case, the pending settlement will be off, the demands will be put in anew, and the lawyers on both sides will manage to keep the commission busy for any time from a year to five years before the list of demands will be made up. The Paris arbitration already has cost this Government more than two hundred thousand dollars. We lost almost everything that was worth contending for, partly because the case was managed clumsily by some of the representatives of the United States.

Should Congress decline to allow the settlement upon the payment to the British Government of $425,000 and the commission should be ordered, many lawyers would be employed to conduct the cases before the commission. Perhaps some of the Eastern constituents of Messrs. Lodge and O'Neil, who have had experience in such matters, would like to practice before the commission. When all was done that a commission could do, it is not at all unlikely a bill of some two or three millions of dollars would be made out against the United States, and that Congress would pay it. There certainly will not be any war over the disappearing seals. It has cost this Government a good deal to keep up the seal supply for Canada, and it hardly would be worth while to add the horrors of war to the category of unpleasant results following the attempt to hold on to "our rights", and to our seals too.

BLAMES ALL TO HIS BETROTHED

Young Barr Says He Was Despondent over His Approaching Marriage.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 17.—A love affair was at the bottom of the downfall of Clarence E. Barr of Worcester, Mass., now in jail at Way Cross, Ga., for raising $300 on a forged check. He says that he was about to be married to a young lady student in the Moody Training School at Northfield, Mass., but became despondent over it, and was thus led to commit the crime. He had no confederate.

A letter was found in his pocket written by the young woman, and in it she spoke of their approaching marriage. In Barr's possession were also forged checks on the Merchants' National Bank of Jacksonville, which, he says, he intended to get cashed here. Further than these statements he says nothing. It is presumed that he intended to go North and get married on this money.

Died of Old Age at 101.

GORHAM, Me., Feb. 17.—Capt. Saul C. Higgins died to-day of old age. He was 101 years old, and was in good health until his death.

MR. PLATT MEETS HIS MEN

Means of Getting Even for Mayor Strong's Appointments Discussed.

WAR PRACTICALLY DECLARED

Mr. Lauterbach Tells How He Has Been Ignored—Reform Bills Talked Over—Conference in Albany To-Morrow.

It was not a peace conference, the confab that ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt and his friends held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, even though it was Sunday. It amounted practically to a declaration of war against Mayor Strong, although there was no official proclamation to that effect. The conferees tried to keep all their doings very quiet, but they did not succeed, and after it was all over they were a glum and determined-looking set of statesmen.

J. Sloat Fassett was about the only prominent Republican about the hotel who was not at the conference who was not asked to attend, and who did not want to attend. There was a day when he was of the clan of Platt, but that is an old story. Now Mr. Fassett is classed with the anti-Platt men, and a leader of them at that.

So the smile of Fassett was a thing of joy yesterday—a sort of bright oasis in a desert of Republican frowns.

There is more than temporary chagrin among the Republicans of the Platt clan over Mayor Strong's appointment of William Brookfield, rejected by Platt, as Commissioner of Public Works, the appointment of Editor Godkin, one of Mr. Platt's time-honored opponents, as a member of the Municipal Service Board, and the appointment of Francis M. Scott, Democrat, as Corporation Counsel. They are a shrewd and resourceful lot of politicians. They are looking ahead to next year, when there will be a Republican National Convention and when Mr. Platt will want to control the New-York State delegation. Mayor Strong and Gov. McKinley of Ohio are close personal friends, and the Platt men know this. Doubtless in their present restlessness they are willing to ascribe motives to Mayor Strong in making appointments that the Mayor never even thought of himself, but no one need be surprised if it is ultimately ascertained that yesterday's conference was a move on the part of Mr. Platt looking in the direction of next year and its political possibilities.

And when this phase of the case was mentioned to Mr. Fassett he smiled his joyful smile again.

All the talk at Mr. Platt's conference that had to do with Mayor Strong at all was in bitter opposition to his appointments. They were all practical politicians, these conferrees, and they have no patience with a non-partisan municipal government—after a Republican carries a Democratic city on a non-partisan platform.

Not as many as were expected attended the conference, which was held in one of Mr. Platt's parlors. Speaker Fish went to Albany after he had a long talk with Mr. Platt in the morning. There was a story that he would return, but he had not up to a late hour. Perhaps he took a message to Gov. Morton from Mr. Platt bearing upon some of the things that were to be discussed later.

Senator O'Connor, the noblest Plattite of them all, telegraphed that he would be down, but he did not put in an appearance. Others were absent as well. One story was that all the Platt Republican Senators and all the Platt Republican Assemblymen had been asked to attend, but this story could not be substantiated. There were less than twenty present, all told, and here is a list of them:

Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt.
Frank H. Platt, son of the ex-Senator.
State Senator Lexow of Rockland County.
State Senator F. D. Kilburn of Franklin County.
State Senator Harvey J. Donaldson of Saratoga County.
State Senator Henry J. Coggeshall of Oneida County.
Assemblyman J. M. E. O'Grady of Rochester, Chairman of the Assembly Cities Committee.
Assemblyman Henry W. Hoops of the Seventh Assembly District of this city.
Assemblyman William Halpin of the Thirteenth Assembly District of this city.
Assemblyman Seth Wilks of the Fifteenth Assembly District of this city.
Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee.
B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee.
William L. Proctor, member of the Republican State Committee from St. Lawrence County.
Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee.
William M. K. Olcott, Alderman from the Twenty-third Assembly District of this city.
Abraham Gruber of the Twenty-third Assembly District.

There was no formal meeting in the sense of having a Chairman or Secretary. It was just a go-as-you-please talk, which gave Mr. Platt a good opportunity of securing material for future thought and action. Senator Lexow, who is short, arrived late, arm in arm with Alderman Olcott, who is tall. The others were mostly there when the conference was started, at 1:45. It lasted until nearly 5 o'clock. Mr. Olcott left about 4 o'clock, and half an hour later Mr. Lauterbach came down into the corridor in some agitation. He referred all inquirers for information to Mr. Platt.

It was ascertained afterward that Mr. Lauterbach had made a long statement to the conference about Mayor Strong and his methods. He told his fellow-conferrees that, as the representative of the Republican County Committee, he did not think he had been treated just right by Mayor Strong. He had called on the Mayor more than once to recommend appointments. He had submitted a list of very competent gentlemen who were Republicans and who would grace most any office, but up to this time the Mayor had not paid any attention to it. It was said after the meeting that Mr. Lauterbach's tale was one of political woe, and when Mr. Fassett heard this story in the corridor his smile broadened.

Mr. Fassett had lots of fun yesterday.

As nearly as could be ascertained the consensus of opinion of those at Mr. Platt's conference was that Mayor Strong was not "acting nice" at all, and then they fell to devising ways and means of not "acting nice" toward Mayor Strong. Just what they propose to do in that direction will be better told by The New-York Times's Albany dispatches for the next week or two than in any other way, but enough came out yesterday to show that there is war, bitter war, ahead.

There was a long discussion on the Police Reorganization bills, and the proposition was made that the bill providing for the three Commissioners to reorganize the Police Department should be so amended that the three Commissioners shall be named by the bill itself instead of by the Mayor. That this should be done seemed to be the general opinion, but the question as to whether it would be constitutional or not was debated. The conferrees, as a rule, thought it would be, and one of them pointed out that Govs. Hill and Flower had vetoed many of the bills naming Commissioners, not on account of alleged unconstitutionality, but because they were against the spirit of home rule. Gov. Flower had, however, signed the bills in which the Rapid-Transit Commissioners and the Tenement House Commissioners were named.

Of course, no vote was taken on the proposition, but it was the opinion that by making the bill name the Commissioners Mayor Strong might be curbed in his desire to ignore the Republican organization of the State, as some of the conferrees put it. There was a long discussion on the proposition to introduce and pass a Governor's Power of Removal bill, so that the State organization could secure many places now held by the Democrats, which could be used in securing delegates to the next Republican National Convention, and thereby partly repair the damage done by Mayor Strong when he appointed Mr. Brookfield Commissioner of Public Works.

It was decided that a decision on this point should be reserved until the next conference, which will be held in Albany to-morrow. In the meanwhile noses will be counted in Albany and the feeling of all the Republican members will be ascertained on that proposition.

The reason given for holding another conference in Albany was that the notice of this conference was given so recently that all who wanted to could not be present. This reason was one of the things that started many of the politicians in the corridor to saying that the conference had been a fizzle, and as a fizzle many of them regarded it. But it is equally true that some of the people who were at that conference would like very much to have it regarded as a fizzle.

Mr. Platt will go to Albany to-morrow, so it was understood last night.

There was said to have been much talk at the conference yesterday about Mayor Strong's appointment of Mr. Scott as Corporation Counsel, and one of the Platt Republicans made the remark in the lobby that ex-Mayor Grace would be at the head of Tammany in eighteen months and that "William L. Strong would be his right bower." Such remarks are only worth printing to show the feeling of intense chagrin that Mayor Strong's appointments have stirred up in the Platt clan.

As the men came down from the conference they absolutely refused to give any information about it, referring all reporters to Mr. Platt, who had gone out with his son for a short walk. Later Mr. Platt said he had no statement to make about the conference. Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committee, who has already been quoted as saying that the Republican Party had been bunkoed by Mayor Strong, was equally reticent.

Senator Lexow said he had nothing to say, that there was no formal conference, and that the gentlemen had just dropped in to talk matters over.

"How is it that you all happen to be here to-day?" Mr. Lexow was asked.

"Oh, it appears to be a storm centre," said Senator Lexow.

"A Strong centre, you mean," suggested some one in the party, and Senator Lexow walked away with a joyless smile.

George Wanamaker, George Reisenweber, and a number of other local Republican leaders were around in the corridor while the conference was in progress.

The smile on Mr. Fassett's face grew bigger and brighter with every bulletin from the meeting. Some one told him of the sentiment in favor of the Governor's Power of Removal bill.

"Won't that break William R. Grace's heart?" he said. "Won't it hurt him awfully to have all his old Democratic opponents turned out of their offices?"

"What do you think of the conference?" Mr. Fassett was asked.

"Oh, the boys have done very well today," he replied.

"What have they done?"

"The very best thing they could do under the circumstances."

"What was that?"

"Nothing at all."

It seemed to be the general opinion of the Platt men that most of the reform bills would be "hung up," for the present at least, and that the Police Magistrates bill, which would turn all the Tammany Police Justices out of office, may not now be passed at all, because it would give Mayor Strong so many more places to fill.

One of the conferrees said: "We do not propose to accept any responsibility for Mayor Strong's administration; that is, the Republican organization of the State does not."

This was taken to mean that the purpose was not to give him any more reform legislation.

"Mayor Strong seems to be willing to shoulder all the responsibility for his own administration," said a gentleman in the corridor.

It is probable that if the Platt men cannot get assurances that Police Commissioners Murray and Kerwin will be continued in office that an effort will be made to have the Commissioners named in the bill. Senator Lexow told the conferrees that the bill providing for the three Commissioners to organize the Police Department would be out of the committee to-night, and would be put on the calendar for Thursday.

Mr. Brookfield and some of his friends met Saturday night to discuss the situation. They are alive to existing conditions, and propose to have their say when the time comes.

The Republican County Committee will meet Thursday night, and it was rumored last night that Chairman Edward Lauterbach might be called to account for appearing before the conference of yesterday. The constitution of the Republican County Committee provides for no Committee on Patronage. Police Commissioner Murray and Jacob M. Patterson were conspicuously absent yesterday.

All Republicans' eyes are now turned to Albany.

Did Any Attend Service?

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst was asked yesterday afternoon by a reporter for The New-York Times what he thought of Mr. Platt's conference with politicians at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

"I cannot express an opinion," he replied, "because I do not know what they are talking about. I hope they will get through in time to attend evening service. Let me see, they will return to Albany to-morrow? Yes; well, that's good."

Loss of an American Bark.

NASSAU, New-Providence, Feb. 17.—The American bark Sadie A. Thompson, Capt. Mowatt, which sailed from Calbarien Feb. 5 for Philadelphia, sugar laden, stranded on Memory Rock on the night of Feb. 8 and will prove a total loss. The crew were saved and part of the cargo landed.

The Sadie A. Thompson was of 651 tons net, was 154.4 feet in length, 36.2 feet in breadth, and 16 feet deep. She was built in Camden, N. J., in 1892, and her home port was Philadelphia. She was owned by her Captain.

Eating Horses and Prairie Dogs.

HENNESSEY, Oklahoma, Feb. 17.—An appeal for aid has been issued by settlers in the Strip. Hundreds of families are absolutely starving, being compelled to eat prairie dogs and horses. Cattle have been dying in droves as a result of the unprecedented "northers" which have visited both Teritories and Texas within the last few weeks.

DR. PARKHURST ACCUSES

In His Pulpit He Declares Clergymen Misapplied a Fund.

DECLINES TO NAME GUILTY ONES

Money Given for a Specific Purpose Deliberately Spent for Something Else—Investigation to be Made.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst preached yesterday morning on "How to Realize the Sinfulness of Sin," and in the course of his sermon charged a number of clergymen with lack of honor in having misapplied a fund which was raised for a specific purpose and intrusted to their care. In this connection he said:

"Instead of feeling our personal relation to our own particular sin, we merge ourselves in the crowd and form our moral estimate as one of the crowd.

"Now, a crowd has no conscience. It is customary to say that a corporation has no conscience, and it is likewise true that a crowd has no conscience. Society has no conscience.

"There is no quick and clear movement of the moral faculty, except when there is a distinct sense of individuality. That is an unquestionable fact, and goes far toward accounting for what may be called the decline in the associate character of a community. I will give you a concrete illustration of that in a moment.

"If you were to put a certain amount of money in the hands of a Christian man to be applied by him to a specific object, which you yourself designated, he would feel himself morally bound to apply that money according to that designation, and if he were one man he could be trusted to stand by his obligation.

"Now, a few weeks ago there was an amount of money received for a specific object, and it was put in the hands, not of one man, but of a body of men, and a good many of these men, I am told, were clergymen, and they voted to apply that money in a way that was not intended nor specified by the donors, and not only that, they applied it in a way that was particularly distasteful and offensive to a good many of the donors.

"If it had been one man that misappropriated funds in that way it would have been rascally, and he would have felt it to be such, and the associate act of a body of men was every whit as rascally, but perhaps not one individual of that body so voting felt the indefensible iniquity of the proceeding, for the reason that he voted as one of a crowd, and a crowd has no conscience.

"It is a considerable part of the art of strong living to be able to preserve one's individuality in the midst of the multitude, and to do conscientiously even that which one does in his corporate capacity. But there is the root of a great deal of current backsliding. In matters that men have an associate interest in, each inclines to let the associate conscience decide, and the associate conscience is no conscience. 'Other people do it, and why shouldn't I? The crowd sees nothing wrong in doing it, and therefore I will do it.' That is the process. We are all familiar with it, and all have suffered from it, probably.

"When we farm out questions of right and wrong to the popular decision it is not because we have more confidence in the popular judgment than we have in our own, but it is because we want moral questions passed upon by somebody, and because we know that a collective moral opinion will involve a maximum of opinion with a minimum of morals."

Dr. Parkhurst's charge against the clergymen and others created a sensation, and Dr. Parkhurst was besieged with inquirers who wanted to know to whom he referred. But Dr. Parkhurst was reticent. To a reporter for The New-York Times he said:

"Ministers are very apt to accuse Wall Street brokers and business men generally of doing that of which conscience could not approve, and when I was made cognizant of similar conduct on the part of clergymen I could not refrain from speaking my mind about it.

"I may not be as strict a Calvinist as some, but I have a very clear idea of right and wrong, and I know that misapplication of funds is quite as grave an offense for clergymen as for bank Directors or anybody else.

"I cannot name the clergymen who are referred to in my sermon. I am not authorized to do so, but the facts will probably come out in a few days.

"They were members of a committee to whom was intrusted a small sum of money, which was given for a particular purpose. Instead of applying it as directed, they deliberately voted to apply it for another purpose and one to which some of the donors objected. Had it been known that the money was to be so spent, it would not have been contributed.

"It is a church matter, and as yet nothing has been published about it, but there will be an inquiry as to the reason for the clergymen's action, and the matter will then come to light."

Dr. Parkhurst declined to be more specific in his explanation.

Several Presbyterian clergymen were questioned about the matter. They all expressed surprise and said they were at a loss to understand the meaning of Dr. Parkhurst's words.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke said such an affair might have occurred, but it would be difficult to fix it upon any particular individuals.

"If what Dr. Parkhurst says is true," he continued, "the clergymen involved in the matter are deserving of the gravest censure. Their conduct is very much worse than similar action on the part of business men, for they are ministers of the Gospel and are supposed to act from even higher motives of honor."

Had a Fit and Fired Six Shots.

WEST NEW-YORK, N. J., Feb. 17.—The Columbia Turn Verein of Guttenberg gave a ball here last night which was attended by about 500 persons. While the festivities were at their height Nicholas Eckhardt was seized with an epileptic fit. Before his friends could remove him from the floor he drew a revolver and fired six shots at random.

The affrighted guests endeavored to escape, but choked the only exit, and very few got out. One person was struck. He was Henry Bachro. A bullet pierced his right foot.

He was attended by a physician and sent home. Eckhardt was also taken to his home. This morning a warrant was issued for his arrest, but the offic

NEED OF PUBLIC BATHS

Preliminary Report of the Committee of Seventy's Sub-Committee.

NEW-YORK BEHIND EUROPEAN CITIES

Recommended that Plans be Prepared and Sites for Six Baths Suggested—Might Utilize School Houses.

The preliminary report of the Committee of Seventy's Sub-Committee on Baths and Lavatories has been made public. It will be followed soon by the supplemental report. The sub-committee has made a careful investigation of its subject. Its recommendations have the approval of the Committee of Seventy's Executive Committee. As to public baths, the report says:

New-York and other American cities are far behind those of Europe, especially London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Paris, and Berlin, in the municipal provision which is made for the comfort and welfare of all the component parts of their citizenship.

The data furnished by the working of the People's Baths, erected by the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor at 9 Centre Market Place, are most valuable and sufficient for very practical recommendations, even in a preliminary report.

The People's Baths were opened in 1901 at a cost, exclusive of the land, of less than $28,000 up to 1896. Since that time 219,110 people have used the baths. The charge for the use of the baths is 5 cents, entitling one to a hot or cold spray bath, with a cake of soap and a clean towel. The People's Baths were built on a lot 25 by 75 feet, and their successful operations demonstrate what can be done at a very low cost.

It has been clearly demonstrated at the people's baths that bathing is eagerly sought for by the people, and that a bath, once taken, is frequently repeated. The people's baths have more than 1,000 persons who habitually use them.

Your committee believes that a bathhouse capable of bathing from 2,500 to 3,000 persons between 6 A. M. and 9 P. M. can be erected at a maximum cost of $40,000, exclusive of land. Your committee would call attention to the most perfect and simple system of spray bathing in use at the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Asylum, One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and the Westcott Boulevard, where in a room 25 by 12 by 9 feet high 400 children are bathed in three hours; the cost of the bathing arrangement, beyond that of the hot-water system, being only $300.

Regarding public baths the committee would recommend:

1. That Messrs. J. C. Cady & Co., the architects of the people's baths, which have proved so eminently successful, be requested to submit a plan for a bathhouse, to be built on an ordinary city lot, 25 by 100 feet, and to have two stories, suitable for at least forty baths, twenty on each floor, in addition to spray baths for children in the basement. The baths on the street level to be arranged for men; those on the second floor for women.

2. That the spray or rain system of baths be adopted, because, primarily, there is no waste of water; second, in the second place, the cost of erection is very moderate; and, lastly, it is characterized by cleanliness and simplicity.

3. Bathhouses at a moderate cost should be erected in close proximity to those requiring them, rather than the erection of two or three great bathing institutions costing large sums of money.

4. That the bathhouses should contain proper and requisite divisions for the use of the cleanly and of those not clean; and that each should contain some system for fumigating clothes when necessary.

5. That such public schools, where it may be practicable, should be equipped in the basement with baths similar to those in the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Asylum, with requisite divisions for women. This can be done at a very small outlay, because the boilers already in use for heating the building will usually suffice to heat the water for an 800-gallon tank. These baths could be used by the women during the school hours, and by the school children after school hours and on Saturdays, and would in no way interfere with the usefulness of the school buildings.

6. That the following six sites for public baths be chosen: (a) The vicinity of Washington and Carlisle Streets; (b) the vicinity of Chatham Square; (c) the vicinity of Essex Market; (d) the vicinity of Tompkins Square; (e) the vicinity of Fifty-eighth Street and Eleventh Avenue; (f) the vicinity of One Hundred and Tenth Street and Second Avenue. This number of houses will give bathing facilities for hot-water baths for at least 15,000 people daily.

7. That in the tenement-house districts public washhouses be opened in connection with the baths, thereby relieving many homes of one and two rooms of the unhealthy conditions of laundry work.

The committee has been guided in its deliberations by the fact that the immediate need of the people demands a system of baths for cleansing. It has also been mindful that there is a large class in the community who would like to avail themselves of the advantages of swimming baths, with which the European cities are provided. The swimming bath frequently affords valuable gymnastic exercise and is the means of attracting to the bath a class of people that otherwise would not come. The committee realizes that the pressing need of the present hour is a provision, by the city, of a system of baths that will offer ample facilities for cleansing, but it commends to the earnest consideration of some public-spirited man or woman of means the establishment of a great bathing institution, to be equipped with swimming and spray baths, and also provided with a washhouse for laundry purposes. This great institution could be made possible by the generosity of some citizen, and should bear the name of the donor. After it shall have been given to the city, the fees for its use should be made to pay the operating expenses, so that the city would not be burdened by the maintenance of the current expenses.

The committee strongly recommends that public lavatories should be established.

The report is signed by William Gaston Hamilton, C. Chairman, Vice President of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; William Howe Tolman, Ph. D., Secretary, Secretary City Vigilance League; Moreau Morris, M. D., Sanitary Inspector, Health Department; John P. Faure, Chairman Floating Hospital; St. John's Guild; James P. Archibald, Secretary Central Labor Union; David H. King, Jr., Builder.

FLUSHING'S Y. M. C. A. BRANCH

Enough Money Already Pledged for a Fine Building.

FLUSHING, N. Y., Feb. 17.—The final arrangements for the establishment of a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in Flushing were perfected last night, when a temporary organization was effected. This action was ratified at a public meeting this afternoon, held under the direction of John Moore, Assistant Secretary of the State Association.

A Board of Directors will be elected Feb. 26. This board will comprise fifteen representative citizens and will, in turn, select the officers of the association.

The necessary financial assistance has been pledged, and a well-equipped building will be erected in a prominent location.

The association will start with not less than 200 members.

The ministers believe that hundreds of young men will be reached in this way that the churches will never be able to convert. Church attendance is getting to be a serious question with all the churches. According to most liberal estimates, not 20 per cent. of the residents of Flushing attend church, and the difficulty of meeting expenses with which all the church consistories have to contend is increasing. The wave of religious enthusiasm which has been sweeping all over Long Island has not yet reached Flushing.

Snowballing Resulted in a Fight.

A number of children living in Bayard Street began throwing snowballs at passers-by yesterday, with the usual result. Their elders became involved in the mimic fray, and a real one ensued.

Joseph Dean, a truck driver, of 38 Division Street, was the most seriously injured of the combatants. He was removed to the St. Vincent Hospital, where the doctors announced that his skull had been fractured.

Fire on a Dumping Scow.

The dumping scow Mulligan, in tow of the tug Mutual, caught fire on the starboard side, and later on the port side, from the burning garbage yesterday afternoon. The scow was then off Rockaway bell buoy, at 1:20 o'clock. The Harbor Inspector's tug Argus went to her assistance, and soon extinguished the flames. The rails and deck of the scow were slightly damaged.

Cold Wet Weather

Drives the blood from the surface of the body, and causes congestion of the liver and kidneys. The result is lactic acid in the blood, and this is the cause of rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla has had great success in curing this disease, because it purifies the blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

TESTING A MELTING MACHINE

IT WAS CONDEMNED BY SEVERAL EXPERTS AS INADEQUATE.

Many Streets in the Lower Part of the City Cleared of Snow—Sweeping May be Resumed To-day.

If the conditions to-day are the same as yesterday, the Street-Cleaning Department will resume much of its ordinary duty, as there will be many dry streets to sweep.

An experiment was made yesterday with a snow-melting device in Franklin Street, at Cortlandt Alley. A pit, with a surface aperture 2 feet in diameter and 8 feet deep and 5 feet wide at the base, with a connection with the sewer, had been prepared. Near by was a horizontal boiler on wheels. A steam pipe ran from the boiler to the bottom of the pit, and snow was dumped in the pit. The sewer-pipe connection was arranged so as to leave a foot of water over the steam pipe at the bottom of the pit.

The result was unsatisfactory. The water at the bottom of the pit did not appear to reach a temperature high enough to melt more than fifty pounds of snow a minute, or a ton and a half, four and a half cartloads, an hour. There was talk of substituting a coil or a grate of steam pipe for the single pipe, but in any event, the contrivance was condemned by several experts as inadequate. The experiment was begun shortly after 10 A. M., and Commissioner Waring and Deputy Commissioner Moore watched the operation for some time.

Superintendent William Robbins reported last evening that strides had been made toward cleaning the lower part of the city of snow, including the dry goods district and the markets.

These thoroughfares were well cleaned up: John Street, from Broadway to Pearl Street; Maiden Lane, from Broadway to South Street; Cedar Street, Liberty Street, Pearl Street, from Peck Slip to Old Slip; Gold Street, Wall Street, from Pearl Street to South Street; Water Street, from Fulton Street to Wall Street, all around Fulton Market; Beekman Street.

William Street, from Frankfort Street to Hanover Square; South William Street, Stone Street, Ann Street, Cliff Street, Front Street, Old Slip, Broad Street, Beaver Street, Exchange Place, West Street, from Canal Street to Liberty Street; Hudson Street, from Canal Street to Chambers Street; Reade Street, from Greenwich Street to West Street; Laight Street.

Vestry Street, Washington and Greenwich Streets, from Canal Street to the Battery; Warren and Murray Streets, from Broadway to West Street; Morris Street, Rector Street, Dey Street, from Morris Street to West Street; Mercer, Greene, and Wooster Streets, from Bleecker Street to Canal Street; Franklin, White, Walker, and Lispenard Streets, from Broadway to West Broadway, all around the Laight Street depot; Beach Street and all around Washington Market.

THEY DENOUNCED COL. WARING.

Labor Leaders Think He Ought to Reduce His Own Salary.

The Central Labor Union yesterday attacked Col. Waring, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, for his utterances about trades and labor unions, and their leaders.

Delegate Harry White introduced the following, in regard to Col. Waring:

Whereas, Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring, in a statement issued yesterday, in relation to the sufferings of the 5,028 extra street cleaners, who are compelled to wait for their wages, advocates the reintroduction of the obnoxious contract system and the payment of wages at $1.50 a day, instead of trying to remedy the existing abuses; and

Whereas, The Commissioner has deliberately attacked the labor union as an aristocracy, and its representatives as well paid blatherskites, because they opposed his debasing padrone system, under which labor is placed at the mercy of irresponsible contractors; and

Whereas, That Commissioner, in a facetious letter, sent to this body, last week, mocked the protest made against his unlawful method of importing cheap labor from other cities in place of citizens, with the statement that he was improving the citizenship of the city; therefore,

Resolved, That this Central Labor Union strongly condemns the unfeeling and malevolent expression of this high-salaried Commissioner, in order that an easy and cheap management of the department may be effected.

Delegate White then said that Col. Waring ought to begin cutting down expenses by riding on a bicycle instead of in an eight-hundred-and-fifty-dollar carriage.

Delegate Tombleson said:

"Col. Waring is rapidly gaining a reputation as a scab Street-Cleaning Commissioner. He is either ignorant of labor or he wants to make the alien law obnoxious. He seems to want to reduce workingmen as low as possible, for he said that he could get men to work at $45 a month. Is the city going into the business of cutting down the wages of workingmen?"

Delegate White got up again and remarked: "Let him begin by reducing his own salary."

The resolutions were adopted, with an addition that the Mayor be asked to find a competent man, who could manage the Street-Cleaning Department for $4,000 a year.

TO PROMOTE THEIR INTERESTS

The United Property Owners' Association of the North Side Organized.

Representatives of various property owners' associations in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, including the Fordham Club, the Bedford Park and West Farms organizations, the Fox estate, the Springhurst, the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, the West Morrisania, the High Bridge, the Tremont, and the Twenty-third Ward associations, met in the rooms of the Fordham Club Saturday night, and formed a permanent organization by electing Col. J. A. Goulden President, W. G. Grossman First Vice President, G. W. Holden of the West Morrisania Association Second Vice President, John De Hart of the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street Association Secretary, and William Gill of the West Farms Association Treasurer.

Addresses on the interests of the north side were made by Prof. A. H. Dundon, Samuel McMillan of the Fordham Club, A. C. Hallworth, George Triest, the Rev. Dr. McMahon, George Balton, William Gill, George L. Smith, and others.

Committees on legislation, rapid transit and local improvement, and rules were appointed, and the organization was named the United Property Owners' Association of the North Side.

The question of a resident Park Commissioner to represent the district, with its 5,000 acres of public parks, was discussed, and the full committee will call on Mayor Strong to-day at 11 A. M. to urge the appointment of Samuel McMillan, the wealthy real estate owner and builder and a prominent Republican of the district.

Rooney Missing Since Christmas.

Daniel Rooney, twenty-two years old, who had been living with three brothers and a sister-in-law at 62 West Broadway, has been missing since Christmas Day. His brothers have been unable to get any trace of him.

They said yesterday that he had a good place as helper at Simmonds's machine shop, in Centre Street, and that his sister-in-law still had about $15 of his money, which she was saving for him.

When he left home he wore a long blue overcoat, derby hat, and dark clothing. He is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, with light complexion, light blue eyes, slight sandy mustache, and sandy hair, and weighed 165 pounds.

The brothers say he was a very light drinker, and had no enemies of whom they knew.

BILLS FOR THE CYCLERS

Legislation Now Brewing at New-Jersey's Capitol.

THE NEW GOOD ROADS ACT

Proposed Measure that Will Likely Meet Opposition from the Road Racers—Twelve Miles an Hour Limit.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 17.—There is considerable legislation brewing just now at the State Capitol at Trenton of vital importance to the wheelmen of New-Jersey, although few of them are yet aware of the fact. And furthermore, while a majority of the proposed laws are in favor of and will receive the unanimous support of the cycling fraternity of the State, there are others which will undoubtedly be bitterly opposed by some wheelmen, and still others that will have the united opposition of all riders.

James S. Holmes, Jr., of this city, ex-Chief Consul of the New-Jersey Division of the League of American Wheelmen, is now in Trenton much of the time, being Secretary of one of the committees of the House of Assembly, and he is devoting much of his time to the furtherance of legislation favorable to wheelmen. He now has in his possession a rough draft of a bill which he thinks can be passed and which has several provisions which will completely remove the subject of cyclers' transgressions from the jurisdiction of local municipal governing bodies, whose distinctive and widely-divergent rules and ordinances have heretofore caused great annoyance and expense to wheelmen visiting distant places while in total ignorance of local statutes.

But the main provision of this proposed law will likely meet with decided opposition right among the wheelmen, especially with the racing fraternity. It is to prohibit the riding of bicycles through any city, town, village, or borough in the State at a greater speed than twelve miles an hour under any circumstances whatever, and this will practically sound the death knell to road racing in this State. Mr. Holmes says he does not wish to incur the enmity of the road racers of New-Jersey, but, he says, it will be for the improvement of the prospects of cycling generally. He defends his position by maintaining that many persons who would be riding wheels to-day and be encouraging others to enjoy the sport have been deterred from so doing because of the many accidents on the roads caused by the reckless riding and "scorching" of cyclists along our public thoroughfares. He says racers have monopolized the principal avenues at times, so that most people have gained the impression that the wheelmen want the earth, and will be satisfied with nothing less.

Besides this, Mr. Holmes claims that the manner in which many of these racing cyclers attire themselves while on the roads is positively degrading to the sport, and consequently detrimental to the best interests of the wheelmen in general. He said many cyclers would spin along the streets in the Summer with bare legs, arms, and chests, in defiance of the law in Rahway now prohibits the appearance of cyclers on the streets with either bare legs or arms.

The road racers will not look at the proposed law in this fight, however, but will undoubtedly strenuously oppose the measure, for there are few real good cycling tracks in the State, and the roads are the only places where races can be held to any advantage. The Asbury Park track, the half-mile Waverly track, the Plainfield track, and the now extra-fine quarter-mile cinder tracks of the Orange Athletic Club and the South Orange Field Club are the only tracks of any account where races can be held except on the roads. The East Orange Cyclers, the Orange Athletic Club Cyclers, the Montclair Wheelmen, the Bloomfield Cyclers, and kindred organizations which have held club races and successful competitions on the roads for many years past but who do not possess any cycle track, would be practically prevented hereafter from holding any more club races. The Newark and Princeton and Newark and Philadelphia 100-mile races would be no more, and the annual Irvington-Millburn twenty-five-mile race would be a thing of the past unless, it is suggested by way of a last hope, the proposed law be so drafted that the local governing body in any municipality be vested with the special authority to sanction such races at its option and in temporary suspension of the provisions of the law. Yet Mr. Holmes thinks the majority of the wheelmen of New-Jersey will support him in urging the passage of a law with such a provision.

Other provisions of the proposed bill prohibit the riding of wheels on sidewalks, the use of wheels without bells, or the riding of them at night without lighted lanterns in the streets of any municipality in the State. The penalty for violation in each case is to be fixed at a nominal fine of $2 for each offense, the offender being in no instance liable to imprisonment, but subject to the seizure of his bicycle by the authorities, to be held by them until the fine imposed is paid. These provisions of the proposed measure will probably meet with the approval of all wheelmen.

There is a report current to the effect that some of the legislators at Trenton are desirous of introducing and passing a bill requiring all wheelmen to take out a license for the bicycles they ride, the license fees to be derived therefrom to be used in the improvement of roads, but such a law would be manifestly unfair to the wheelmen, and will be indignantly denounced by them if it makes its appearance, as other vehicles are taxed, and it is absurd, therefore, to think of taxing bicycles, which in realty do not wear the roads in the least.

The Good Roads bill, known as Assembly 183, has been already introduced, and will likely be passed by the Assembly to-day, although, probably not without opposition. It was introduced by Assemblyman Charles B. Storrs of this city, the leader of the House, and it repeals all the old laws relating to roads and incorporates all their desirable features in the new bill, with other excellent provisions. It calls for an annual State appropriation of $100,000, an increase of $25,000 over the old law. The wheelmen wanted $150,000, but the Assembly steering committee said no, as there are so many appropriations demanded for other purposes.

The bill was drafted at a recent meeting of the State Road Improvement Association, and is backed by that body, the New-Jersey Division of the League of American Wheelmen, State Commissioner of Public Roads Edward Burroughs, Chief Consul Robert Gentle, ex-Chief Consul James S. Holmes, Jr.; County Engineer Owens, and others. The bill reads:

That whenever the Board of Chosen Freeholders of any county in this State shall, by resolution, have declared their intention to cause any particular road, or section thereof, within such county to be improved under the provisions of this act, such board shall cause all necessary surveys to be made and specifications to be prepared; the specifications shall require the construction of a macadamized road, or a telford or other stone road, or a road constructed of other good materials, in such manner that the same, of whatever materials constructed, will, with reasonable repairs thereto, at all seasons of the year, be firm, smooth, and convenient for travel; shall be so prepared as to call for bids from which an approximate estimate of the cost can be ascertained, and shall state the amount of security that will be required of the bidder; after said specifications shall have been prepared they shall be submitted to the Board of Chosen Freeholders for their approval or rejection; and, if such board shall approve them, they shall then be submitted to the State Commissioner of Public Roads for his approval or rejection; it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Public Roads, before approving the specifications for any road so submitted to him, to ascertain, by personal examination or otherwise, the natural character of the soil upon which such road is proposed to be constructed, and all other facts that he may deem important, and if, after examination of the specifications and facts so ascertained, he shall be of the opinion that the specifications provide for the construction of a road that will, with reasonable repairs thereto, be firm, smooth, and convenient for travel at all seasons of the year, and if he shall also be of the opinion that one-third of the cost of constructing the road or section of road to which such specifications relate, together with one-third of the cost of constructing all other roads and sections of roads in this State under specifications previously approved by him, will not in any one year exceed the sum of $100,000, then he shall approve the specifications, but otherwise he shall reject them; provided, however, that he shall, in his discretion, have the power to withhold his approval of any specifications, to the end that the estimated aggregate amount of contracts made in any one year shall not exceed the sum of $800,000, and also to the end that the amounts paid out of the State Treasury under the provisions of this act shall in each year be distributed among the several counties of the State in such manner as to the said State Commissioner of Public Roads shall seem fair and equitable, and any specifications, the approval of which is withheld as aforesaid, may, if otherwise satisfactory to the said State Commissioner of Public Roads, be approved by him in any year subsequent to the one in which the same may be presented for approval as aforesaid.

The bill then goes on to specify how bids for proposed work must be advertised, and the contracts awarded under bonds for their faithful execution, and copies of which must be filed with the State Commissioner of Public Roads. The bill is a long one, providing for appointment of a Supervisor of Construction and Details, respecting payment of contractors, and how money for construction is to be raised.

Another important provision of the act, and a distinctively new one, is that, whenever the owners of two-thirds, either in lineal feet or in area, of the lands and real estate bordering on any road, shall petition for its improvement the Board of Freeholders is directed to order such improvement without more ado, although permitted to use its own discretion in the making of improvements not desired by property owners.

After the statement of the cost of any completed improvement is filed with the board the act directs that three Commissioners be appointed by the Circuit Court to assess the benefits on abutting property, and then publicly hear and act upon appeals therefrom, afterward filing a written report and map with the said court, which, in turn, shall hear objections thereto before confirming or rejecting and ordering a new report by the same or a new commission.

The bill also enables country property owners to improve unimproved roads at their own expense, and with the sanction of the Board of Freeholders, which may then accept them as county roads.

YALE'S NEW PLAN.

It Is Proposed to Have a Member of the Faculty Supervise Athletics.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 17.—Yale is talking about an innovation in the athletic department. It has been suggested by distinguished Yale men that a solution of the troubles that many times arise over the question of athletics would be the appointment of a member of the Faculty who would have under his personal supervision all the athletics of Yale University. It is claimed by the advocates of this proposition that a great deal of the friction which sometimes comes up between the Faculty and the athletic section of the institution would disappear, and that the presence of a Director of Athletics on the Faculty would result in a much better understanding all round between students and Faculty.

There is only one name mentioned for such a place on the Faculty, and that is the name of Walter Camp, the great football coach and authority. Every athlete in Yale, and every person among the Yale alumni who takes an interest in athletics, would heartily approve of the selection of Mr. Camp for such a responsible position. The one argument thus far heard against the plan is that Yale can hardly afford to support such an official yet, and the advocates of the plan will have to wait a while, until the finances warrant such an appointment. Mr. Camp's familiarity with football, the one department that has caused more discussion than all the others combined, would, in the opinion of those who are favoring an Athletic Director, do away with all the unnecessary and sometimes unpleasant criticism that is made on football by some members of the Faculty and others.

The first month's training of the candidates for the university crew is over, and the coaches of the men seem to think very satisfactory progress has been made for this time of the year. The first half of the month was devoted principally to getting the men into good condition, short runs about the city, and systematizing the work by dividing the men into crew squads. The men, in addition to the running for a few miles each day when the weather permitted, also rowed regularly every day in the tank in the gymnasium. The candidates have had the benefit of the coaching of George A. Adee, '67, who is always ready to lend a helping hand to university boating matters; of S. B. Ives, '93, and Capt. Armstrong of the crew.

One of the crews was made up as follows: Stroke, J. H. Simpson, '97; No. 7, R. B. Treadway, '96; 6, W. R. Cross, '96; 5, A. W. Dater, '95, S.; 4, J. M. Longacre, '96; 3, W. M. Beard, '96; 2, H. C. Holcomb, '95, S.; bow, T. W. Miller, '97. The majority of these men rowed in the boat last year. Another crew was made up in this order: Stroke, P. H. Bailey, '97; No. 7, S. Patterson, '97; 6, J. R. Judd, '97; 5, F. Coonley, '96; 4, D. V. Sutphin, '97; 3, G. T. Nicholas, '96; 2, W. P. Paret, '96; bow, J. S. Wheelwright, '97.

The candidates for the freshman crew have been thinned out from fifty at the beginning of the daily practice to about twenty at the present time. Under the coaching of Capt. Armstrong, the men have progressed finely, and considerable improvement is apparent during the past few days. Shepley, '95, has also assisted in the coaching of the freshman crew.

The training of the track athletic team is under the direction of Trainer Murphy, Capt. Hickok, and those in charge of the running squads. There are about 125 men in training for this team. A list of the men has been prepared by Trainer Murphy as follows:

100 and 220 Yard Dash.—M. Richards, '95; R. W. Burnet, Jr., '97; C. Gillette, '98; A. Pond, '96, S.; W. T. Cowdrey, '97; F. P. Garvan, '97; G. Parker, '98; I. S. Jackson, '95, S.; G. C. Hollister, '96; D. A. Hill, '95, S.; H. A. Field, '95, S.; F. E. Wade, '96; J. H. G. De Sibour, '96; H. R. Winthrop, Jr., '98; W. Cone, '98; C. H. Morrison, '97, S.; W. M. Hartshorn, '98; R. E. Clark, '98; G. A. Colston, '98; J. B. Burnet, '98; W. K. Chisholm, '98; M. U. Ely, '98; R. G. Lamphier, '97, S.; A. M. Schieffelin, '97, S.; H. M. Wilson, '98; F. W. Tenney, '98; W. J. Shroder, '98.

440-Yard Dash.—H. Chubb, '95, S.; S. K. Gerard, '97; L. M. Jordan, '95; F. F. Benet, '96; J. Frank, '96; R. F. Ely, '97; F. P. Latimer, '97; D. C. Byers, '98; R. Morrison, '97, S.; M. U. Bernheim, '98.

Half-Mile Run.—W. J. Lapham, '97; G. W. Klett, L. S.; W. H. Comley, Jr., '97; S. F. Johnson, '97; F. T. Anderson, '98; A. P. Fitch, Jr., '98; C. M. Warren, '98; P. H. Lyman, '98; R. J. Turnbull, '98; N. B. Beecher, '98; M. Goodbody, '97, S.; D. T. Leahy, Jr., '98; E. A. Ryals, '97, S.; T. Hamilton, '98; L. B. Johnson, '98; J. R. Judson, '98; W. N. Vaile, '98; J. T. Crane, '98; P. N. Welch, Jr., '98; H. A. Scheftel, '96; F. M. Gilbert, '98; P. R. Sears, '97, S.; P. W. Greece, '98; A. Corlies, '97, S.; R. Morrison, '97, S.; A. G. Baylies, Jr., '98; E. Bamberger, '98; H. W. Peck, '97, S.; F. T. N. Van Beuren, Jr., '98; N. H. Cowdrey. '98; G. P. Morrill, '97, S.

Mile Run.—J. E. Morgan, L. S.; W. H. Wadhams, '96; W. H. Scoville, '95; W. Brainerd, '96, S.; E. S. Brackett, '97; G. B. Rhodes, '98; N. D. Otis, '98; E. W. Carlton, '97, S.; W. P. French, '97, S.; E. B. King, '98; E. H. Owen, '97, S.; J. M. Beatty, '97, S.; H. P. Noble, '97, S.; A. G. Betts, '97, S.; P. R. Porter, '98; T. M. Janes, '98; M. Mullally, '98; W. H. Peck, '98; C. F. Neergaard, '97; N. A. Smyth, '97; J. L. Ewell, Jr., '97; S. Tyler, '95; W. S. Gales, '98; W. Churchill, '97.

Mile Walk.—F. C. Thrall, '96, S.; W. Darrach, Jr., '97; A. W. Ferrin, Jr., '97; J. L. Hitchcock, '97, S.; L. P. Hoole, '96.

120-Yard and 220-Yard Hurdles.—E. H. Cady, '95, S.; G. B. Hatch, '96; P. Van Ingen, '97; E. C. Perkins, '98; P. Brookfield, '97; G. H. Meyers, '98; T. J. McCahill, L. S.; R. Mitchell, Jr., '96, S.; J. L. Fewsmith, '98; F. W. Hoeninghaus, '96.

Jumps.—L. P. Sheldon, '96; J. H. Thompson, Jr., '97; S. B. Roe, '95, S.; R. Mitchell, Jr., '96, S.; J. L. Fewsmith, '98; E. H. Cady, '95, S.; N. C. Bradley, '97, S.; G. C. Moore, '98.

Pole Vault.—H. Thomas, '95; M. H. Kershow, '95; W. H. Allen, '96; E. A. Bredt, '97, S.; C. T. Van Winkle, '97, S.; H. Lee, '96, S.; A. Heaton, Jr., '97, S.; E. H. Noyes, '97, S.; W. K. Chisholm, '98; W. E. Selin, '98.

Bicycle Race.—A. A. Alling, '96; E. Hill, Jr., '97; E. C. Heidrich, Jr., '96; J. W. Hall, '95, S.; C. E. Bear, '98; J. L. Fewsmith, '98; P. H. Holme, '98; H. A. Lane, '97, S.

Hammer and Shot.—W. O. Hickok, '95, S.; A. Brown, Jr., '96; C. Chadwick, '97; H. P. Cross, '96; R. A. Hickok, '97, S.; C. Colt, '96; M. T. Bennett, '98.

The candidates for the university and freshman baseball teams met in the gymnasium Friday night. Capt. Rustin of the university nine announced that all the candidates for battery positions would meet at the cage during the coming week. The remaining freshman candidates will be called out Feb. 27, and the candidates from the other classes and the old university men later.

Fred T. Murphy, the second baseman of last year's team, and the well-known football player, has announced that he will not play ball this season. This will be a great loss to the university nine if he sticks to this determination not to play. He is trying for a position as editor on one of the college papers. In all, 108 men appeared at the gymnasium for baseball practice. The first game of the season will be with Trinity College nine in Hartford, March 30, and the first game of the Easter trip on April 16.

THE TEAM-OF-THREE MATCH.

Company B's Marksmen Win the Shoot at the Seventh's Armory Range.

In the team-of-three match, shot at the Seventh Regiment Armory range on Saturday evening, the scores made were only fair. Company A's men won, with a total of 130. B's three marksmen got second place in the match, with a score of 128. According to the conditions, each man has seven shots standing and seven prone, and one member of each team must be a second or third class and one a fourth-class marksman. The scores follow:

COMPANY A.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Aggregate.
Private T. E. Stewart	17	24	41
Private H. E. Mann	21	22	43
Sergt. G. W. Rosevelt	21	25	46
Total	59	71	130
COMPANY B.			
Private J. R. Stewart	20	25	45
Private W. R. Taylor	19	21	40
Private W. M. Pattison	21	22	43
Total	60	68	128
COMPANY G.			
Corp. H. J. Sills	18	22	40
Private E. Shoemaker	21	24	45
Private E. B. Fernold	22	19	41
Total	61	65	126
COMPANY F.			
Private J. Woodhull	20	24	44
Private G. L. Catlin, Jr.	21	20	41
Private H. H. Morrell	20	16	36
Total	61	60	121
COMPANY C.			
Private W. B. Greeley	18	23	41
Private G. D. White	21	20	41
Private F. X. O'Connor	20	14	34
Total	59	57	116
COMPANY K.			
Private E. Lentinhon	20	21	41
Private C. W. Ogden, Jr.	19	17	36
Private E. Lincoln	22	23	45
Total	61	61	122
COMPANY I.			
Lieut. G. H. Gould	21	23	44
Private W. A. Belden	12	20	32
Private T. D. O'Connor	19	23	42
Total	52	66	118
COMPANY H.			
Private L. V. Ennis	18	19	37
Private A. R. Bunnell	19	18	37
Private W. D. McClintock	21	23	44
Total	58	60	118

The prize winners in the non-sharpshooters' match, also decided on Saturday evening, follow:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Aggregate.
Private J. R. Stewart, Company B	34	33	67
Private J. S. Woodhouse, Company F	32	33	65
Private G. D. White, Company C	30	33	63
Sergt. G. W. Rosevelt, Company A	29	34	63
Private H. B. Burroughs, Company G	29	34	63
Private E. Shoemaker, Company G	30	32	62

The other scores follow:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Aggregate.
Private T. D. O'Connor, Company I	28	24	62
Private W. S. Burrell, Company G	28	32	60
Private F. H. O'Connor, Company I	29	31	60
Private A. W. Little, Company I	27	32	59
Private W. R. Taylor, Company B	26	33	59
Private W. H. Evans, Company G	27	31	58
Lieut. A. E. White, Company K	25	33	58
Private N. M. Pattison, Company B	28	26	54
Private G. L. Catlin, Jr., Company F	28	26	54
Private W. A. Belden, Company I	24	30	54

Linton Beaten by Huret.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—A hundred-mile bicycle race for the championship of France and England was ridden here to-day. Linton, the Englishman, was not in his usual form, as shortly before going on the track he learned that his mother died last night. He was defeated easily by Huret, who covered the hundred miles in 4 hours 7 minutes 47 3-5 seconds.

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FINELY-FITTED "OPIUM JOINT"

Mr. and Mrs. Bailey Had an Elaborate "Lay-out"—Pipes Embossed with Gold and Silver.

Edgar Bailey and his wife, who occupy a flat at 227 West Fifteenth Street, were taken before Justice Simms in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of keeping an "opium joint." A policeman went into the place Saturday night shortly after 11 o'clock. He was let in by the woman, who told him that there was no one in the flat but her husband and herself.

The policeman pushed his way into the bedroom and found the husband lying on the bed smoking opium. He arrested both the man and woman and took charge of all the articles about the place.

There were three heavily embossed opium pipes—one with copper, one with gold, and one with silver—half a dozen lamps of great beauty, three ivory "sticks," a pair of scales for weighing the opium, made of ivory inlaid with gold; four empty cans that had contained prepared opium, about one pound of crude opium, a dozen lichee nut shells full of opium, a jimmy, a pair of iron knuckles, a sweatboard cloth, a roulette cloth, and a revolver.

The man and woman were well dressed, and were indignant at what they termed the outrage of their arrest. Justice Simms held them in $500 each for trial.

Among the complaints against policy shops which were received at Police Headquarters last week was one against a shop which, it was alleged, was being run at 539 Canal Street. The communication was not signed, and was turned over to Policeman Cohen of Inspector Mulvey's staff. After telling of the evils wrought by the place, the letter went on to give instructions as to getting into the place. It read: "First floor, windows covered with wall paper; entrance west side of hall, rear door. Knock once and scratch three times."

Cohen went to the place Saturday afternoon. He knocked once, scratched three times, got into the place, and arrested John D. Barr. In the Jefferson Market Court yesterday Barr was held for trial.

STABBED, BUT IN WHICH PRECINCT?

Donnelly Tells Two Stories of Where He Got His Cuts.

James Donnelly was stabbed early yesterday morning. Whether he was stabbed in the Eleventh Precinct or the Fourteenth is not yet known.

He was found by a policeman in the Fourteenth Precinct, outside of Larsen's saloon, First Street and the Bowery. He told the policeman that he had been stabbed by James McGinnis in Boswald's saloon, at 271 Bowery, which is in the Eleventh Precinct. The policeman sent him to Bellevue Hospital and telephoned to the Eldridge Street Police Station (Eleventh Precinct) that a man had been stabbed in Boswald's.

A policeman from the Eleventh Precinct was told by Donnelly, in the hospital, that a friend of his had stabbed him in Larsen's place after a quarrel. The policeman notified the Fifth Street Police Station (Fourteenth Precinct) to that effect, and the police of the Fourteenth are now trying to find the stabber.

Boswald and Larsen declare that their saloons were closed at 4:45 yesterday morning, when the stabbing is said to have been done.

Donnelly is twenty-two years old and lives at 425 Hudson Street. He has one stab wound in his left shoulder and another in his back, between the shoulder blades.

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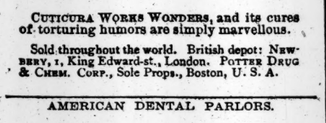

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

BOYD ON ST. ANDREWS AGAIN

ST. ANDREWS AND ELSEWHERE. Glimpses of Some Gone and of Things Left. By the author of "Twenty-five Years of St. Andrews," &c. 8vo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.

The author of these pleasing reminiscences, which chiefly relate to St. Andrews, is the well-remembered Rev. Dr. A. K. H. Boyd, who has been preaching in the University City for more than a quarter of a century. Americans know a good deal about St. Andrews, for much has been printed about it, including an admirable work by Andrew Lang. Dr. Boyd himself also is fairly well known in this country, for much that he has written has found its way across the ocean. Many Americans have enjoyed his humorous and vivacious and quaintly-phrased "Country Parson" essays, in which he has given glimpses of ministerial life in Scotland. To some extent, also, his devotional works have been read in this country.

The doctor concludes one of the chapters of the book under notice with a little story about a famous Scottish clergyman, which runs like this:

In that inconceivably remote age when the writer was a lad at Glasgow College, he sojourned for a space in the vicinity of a little Scotch town in a lonely region. The inhabitants were incredibly pragmatical and self-important. Our biggest Scotch minister ministered one Sunday in the parish kirk. I said to an aged inhabitant: "Well, what did you all think of Mr. Caird?" The answer was prompt. It was likewise idiotic. "No much; we thought his sermons no very weel conneckit."

"It may be found," says the doctor, "that even such would be an austere reader's criticism of the present chapter." The story might have been told at the end of the book, instead of at the close of one of its chapters, and the comment altered so as to include the whole instead of merely a part, though we should insist upon a slight change in the doctor's phraseology, so as to omit everything savoring of disparagement. It is not at all a bad feature of a reminiscent work that its parts are incoherent. Indeed, the very fact that there is no studied continuity and no apparent logical sequence is an indication that the author has written as he would talk to his intimates. It is easy to imagine Dr. Boyd seated in an easy chair in front of his grate fire, talking just as he has written, recalling incidents of his life and particularly incidents of his pastorate at St. Andrews, for the amusement and edification of a semi-circle of friends.

A wonderful memory he has. He knows it, and rejoices in the knowledge. He humorously protests, however, that this same memory is decidedly willful and that it persists in keeping in his head things for which he has no possible use. He illustrates the willfulness of his memory by repeating what he heard a woman say when he was only seven years old—he now is over seventy. "I should just like to ask Sir James," said the woman, "to lay his hand on his heart and say he has used me properly." The doctor says that, though this unimportant remark has stuck by him for more than half a century, he has found no occasion in all that period when he could do anything with it. Another bit of rubbish which he cannot get rid of is a verse addressed to "Mr. Green's famous balloon," which attracted some attention in England early in the thirties:

Great Gawkey, wonder of the hupper skies,
Oh! how I loves to see your body rise,
There's lots of fear, although they tries to mask it,
As they hangs dangling in a wicker basket.
For me, whene'er I takes a hariel ride,
I means to book a place hin the hinside;
And, mounting huppards to the hupper skies,
I shan't feel giddy—cos I'll shet both hies!

Another bit of poetry that the doctor remembers he reproduces in order to make good his assertion that Sir David Brewster, once at the head of the University of Edinburgh, was a poet as well as a scholar. This, he says, will be news to most persons. The lines were a tribute to a young girl named Phoebe:

Phoebe,
Yo be
Hebe
We be
D B!

A humorous vein runs through most of the doctor's reminiscences. He tells many stories that are funny about famous men. One of them is about Dr. Black, once the leading minister of Glasgow. He and another clergyman, having a holiday in Cumberland, attended a little Scotch church and purposely went late and got into a remote corner of the church so that they might not be seen by the officiating minister. They did not, with all their pains, escape observation. They learned, to their dismay, that they had been "spotted" when they heard the minister say, in the intercessary prayers: "Lord, have mercy on Thy ministering servants who have popped in on us so unexpectedly, one of whom will preach in the afternoon and the other in the evening."

The doctor tells a good story about Dr. Chalmers. This famous clergyman once went to hear the chief preacher of the Auld-Licht and sat in the Elders' seat. "The Elders were a grim set. They kept their bonnets on their heads till the minister entered, and each of them had a large stick in his hand which he used for chappin' his nose through all the service. The minister gave a very long sermon, full of sound divinity, but without the smallest practical application and without a vestige of feeling. At length Dr. Chalmers got out, the dismal worship being ended, and his word was: 'If these people ever get to heaven, they will live on the north side of it.'"

The doctor has a good deal to say about Dean Stanley, with whom he enjoyed a long and affectionate intimacy. "I have heard him," says the doctor, "tell the story of his first sermon in a village church near Norwich. Two old women after the service talked it over. Said the first: 'Well, I do feel empty-like.' 'And so do I,' answered the other. 'That young man did not give us much to feed on.'"

BOOKS OF A WEEK.

—The late Dr. Edward A. Lawrence's book on "Modern Missions in the East," (Harper's,) is an account of their methods, successes, and limitations, "based on a twenty months' missionary journey around the world with the express purpose of studying the mission work of various denominations." Among the lands to which chapters are devoted are China, Corea, Japan, India, and Turkey. An introduction is contributed by Dr. Edward T. Eaton, President of Beloit College, who quotes from a letter by Prof E. H. Griffin of Johns Hopkins this tribute to the author: "I have never known so intimately a whiter, nobler soul than his, and I mourn his death as the loss of one the Church and the world could not spare."

—Frederick A. Stokes Company has ready "The Smallest Dictionary in the World"—so small, in fact, that a magnifying glass is required for those who read it. The publishers supply this glass in a form which provides also a metallic case for the book. As the Century Dictionary represents the one extreme, so does this represent the other. If not the smallest book ever printed, it is probably the smallest with the same amount of matter to the page. Photography has been called in.

—Macmillan & Co. issue "Ancient Rome and Its Neighborhood," by Robert Burn, which is condensed from "Rome and the Campagna" and "Old Rome," the results of the latest discoveries having been incorporated. The volume is designed as a handbook to the ruins of ancient Roman places, and consultation of it has been made easy. It is profusely illustrated, and contains several excellent maps. No guide book to Roman ruins that we have seen approaches in thoroughness, compactness, and accuracy this volume.

—Roberts Brothers issue Grant Allen's new story, "The Woman Who Did." A note on one of the first pages declares: "Written at Perugia, Spring 1893, for the first time in my life wholly and solely to satisfy my own taste and my own conscience." On another page, the book is dedicated "To my dear wife, to whom I have dedicated my twenty happiest years, I dedicate also this brief memorial of a less fortunate love."

—A new volume, the fifth of the set, is ready from Macmillan & Co., of Henry B. Wheatley's edition of "Pepys's Diary." The period covered extends from July 1, 1665, to Sept. 29, 1666. Portraits are given of Mrs. Pepys and William Penn. Issued though this edition is in Bohn's Library, it is printed in Boston.

—The Messrs. Putnam have a second edition of Anson Phelps Stokes's "Joint Metallism," in December, and now have ready a third edition, the second having been for some time out of print. Besides a new preface, Mr. Stokes has made additions to the text. Since the first edition appeared, the work has grown from a thin volume to one of more than 200 pages.

LITERARY NOTES

—Dodd, Mead & Co. have ready the February number of their American edition of The Bookman, the same being the first American number. To most intents and purposes this is a new magazine instead of an American edition of an English one. The features distinctly American are many and striking. The "News Notes," with which it opens, are fresh, original, and interesting, while the book reviews are not only representative, but possess the merit of appearing promptly—during the lifetime of the books. The news character of the magazine is further shown in papers on historic bindings at the Grolier Club, on the Foote book sale, and the tables showing the order of demand for books of the period at all the large citites. The Bookman is, in fact, a periodical not only to read, but to use. When one has read it, he is not done with it, for it has a distinct value as a work of reference. Among our magazines there is nothing that fills the same place. It comes as the rival of none, but to take an unoccupied place—a place, moreover, which was waiting to be occupied.

—Macmillan & Co. will add to their Eversley Series a volume of selections from Thoreau's writings, prepared by Henry S. Salt, who has written a biography of Thoreau.

—In the preface to his biography of Samuel J. Tilden, soon to be published by the Harpers, Mr. John Bigelow, according the The Critic, explains the circumstances in which he undertook to write the work. His acquaintance with Mr. Tilden began when they were both students of law, and "rapidly matured into a friendship which never knew any interruption." Though for a time they differed on political questions, they came together again at the close of the civil war, and thenceforth their interests were in common. Besides giving Mr. Bigelow access to all his public papers, Mr. Tilden "subsequently gave me access to his private correspondence, portions of which he caused to be copied and printed, partly for my convenience, in case I should survive him and feel disposed to give to the world in greater detail the story of his life." Mr. Tilden kept copies of everything he wrote, and this habit has enabled Mr. Bigelow to throw much light upon his early life. The volumes will contain a genealogical record of the family, running back to the sixteenth century, which was the last effort of Mr. Tilden's pen.

—Among the books which the Messrs. Appleton will issue soon are these: "History of the People of the United States," Vol. IV., by Prof. John Bach McMaster; "Degeneracy," by Prof. Max Nordau; "Evolution and Effort," by Edmond Kelly; "The Wish," by Hermann Sudermann; "Majesty," by Louis Couperus; "The Honor of Savelli," by S. Levett Yeats; "Kitty's Engagement," by Florence Warden.

—Wilfrid Ward's biography of Cardinal Wiseman is in the press of the Messrs. Longman.

—Prof. Richard T. Ely's "Socialism and Social Reform," which the Messrs. Crowell have in its fourth edition, has been officially adopted at Chautauqua in a special course of readings in sociology.

—Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, the author of that charming book, "Tales of the Punjaub," (Macmillan,) is the wife of a retired Indian civilian. More than twenty years of her married life have been spent in India. She is said to have acquired five of the native Indian dialects, and can thus pursue studies in folk-lore which learned philologists who know only the written languages could not. She is described as "a bright, cheerful, ruddy-complexioned little woman, somewhat over fifty years of age, with a fine head of gray hair and a merry twinkle in her eyes." Mrs. Steel is at present in the Punjaub, with a camera, making pictures for magic-lantern slides, to illustrate Indian lectures she intends to deliver in London next year.

—On the announcement list of the Messrs. Longman, is a biography of the eminent physician, Sir Andrew Clark, written by Canon Malcolm MacColl and W. H. Allchin. Mr. Gladstone has engaged to write an introduction to it.

—The late Charles Gayarré, the historian, of Louisiana, left an unpublished essay on "The Octoroons of Louisiana" and the manuscript of a long novel translated from the Spanish of Quevedo. These papers are to be edited by Miss Grace King, who has become their owner.

—Henry M. Stanley has been writing a book entitled "My Early Travels and Adventures," in which he gives an account of his two Indian campaigns in 1867, including something about Gen. Custer.

—Mr. Charles A. Dana prints this note in The Sun: "Mr. Thackeray once said to us that he thought Cooper a greater genius than Walter Scott, and an immortal story teller."

—A volume entitled "Birdcraft," written by Mabel Osgood Wright, and soon to be issued by Macmillan & Co., will contain plates giving in the natural colors accurate representations of the birds described in the text. Descriptions and biographies of 200 species are given. Mrs. Wright will be remembered as the author of "The Friendship of Nature," a work published last year by the Macmillans.

—A new edition of that old and standard work, which has never been actually rivaled, "Chambers's Cyclopaedia of English Literature," is in preparation. The original editor was the late Dr. Robert Carruthers, Pope's biographer.

—The Critic of Feb. 9 devotes six and one-half pages to a complete report, with titles and prices, of the Charles B. Foote book sale of Jan. 30-31.

—"Americus Vespucius; a Critical and Documentary Review of Two Recent English Books Concerning That Navigator," is the title of a small volume by Mr. Henry Harrisse, to be issued shortly in England. Mr. Harrisse explains the part taken in discovery by the merchants of Augsburg and Nuremberg, and the form of the so-called Vespucian "Reyse van Lissebone," as originally written in 1508.

—The February number of The American University Magazine gives further evidence of the striking improvement already made since this publication came before the public as a revival of an earlier and less successful magazine. Printed from good type, and profusely illustrated with excellent process work, its popularity with college men is assured. The present number has an elaborate paper on Dartmouth's alumni in New-York, with many portraits and views, and with this, papers pertaining to Columbia, Lafayette, Lehigh, Princeton, Williams, and Amherst.

—Gilbert Parker's new romance, "The Seats of the Mighty," first to appear as a serial, will come out in book form near the end of the year. He will also issue this year a concluding series of "The Adventures of Pierre."

—In the March number of The Century will be printed a paper by one of the editors, Mr. Clarence C. Buel, entitled "Blackmail as a Heritage; or, New-York's Legacy from Colonial Days." Mr. Buel's researches show that the first boss of this community was Cornelius Van Tienhoven, whose resemblance to the modern boss is so close as to establish the claim of direct descent.

—Several thousand copies have been sold by the Truthseeker Company of its recent book, "Four Hundred Years of Free Thought," by Samuel P. Putnam. It is an exhaustive and striking showing of the work that has been done by men of advanced thought from the earliest times to the present. Col. Ingersoll is among those who have commended it. Even such readers as are slow to sympathize with advanced thinking will be impressed by the record here made, while those who welcome the most liberal discussion will find it a perfect storehouse or mine of information.

—Gustav Kahn, who was the most abstract of the young symbolists, and who has not had until now another public than the almost ideal one of La Plume, has published a small book of verses, the style of which is easily understood by everybody, "Domaine de Fée."

—The Danish critic, Georg Brandès, has finished a work on Shakespeare, which is to be published in German in Paris.

—In March a volume of letters of Baudelaire is to be published.

—Georges Rodenbach is to publish a novel on maternal love. It is the analysis of the sentiments of a mother who, having only one son, tries to keep him from marriage, and leads him into a monastic life. She begins her struggle again on the other extreme when he decides to become a priest.

—Tolstoï has written a book on contempt for riches, which, he argues, produce moral and spiritual debasement.

—The Paris critics are happy because Strindberg, the writer persecuted by women, is at odds with his translator, George Loiseau. The critics say: "At last Strindberg has to complain of a man."

—Jean Moréas, the charming poet, has not been seen in Paris for several weeks. The new Cabinet at Athens has for Minister of War, M. Papadiamantopoulo, and this, it appears, is the family name of Moréas.

—A new "Roman de la Rose" has been published by the French Society for the Reprinting of Ancient Texts. The only manuscript of the work is in the Vatican Library. The author was Guillaume de Dole in the twelfth century. He was a wandering minstrel, and his work contains 5,640 verses, which may be easily read by the aid of a glossary which Gaston Paris has compiled.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE SMALLEST ENGLISH DICTIONARY IN THE WORLD. Size, 1 inch by ⅝ inch. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

A BOOK OF ELIZABETHAN LYRICS. Selected and Edited by Felix E. Schelling. 12mo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

A LOST IDEAL. By Annie S. Swan. 12mo. New-York: Ward, Lock & Bowden.

THE HONOR OF SAVELLI. A Romance by S. Levett Yeats. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

RECOLLECTIONS OF LIFE IN OHIO, From 1813 to 1840. By William Cooper Howells. With an Introduction by His Son, William Dean Howells. 8vo. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. $2.

ELOCUTION CLASS. A Simplification of the Laws and Principles of Expression. By Eleanor O'Grady. 18mo. New-York: Benziger Brothers.

RHODESIA OF TO-DAY. Conditions and Prospects of Matabeleland and Mashonaland. By E. F. Knight. 12mo. New-York; Longmans, Green & Co.

THE LITERATURE OF THE GEORGIAN ERA. By William Minto. Edited, with a Biographical Introduction, by William Knight. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

HIPPOLYTE AND GOLDEN-BEAK. Two Stories. By George Bassett. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers, $1.25.

A FARMHOUSE COBWEB. A Novel. By Emory J. Hayner. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

BEYOND THE DREAMS OF AVARICE. A Novel. By Walter Besant. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

MODERN MISSIONS IN THE EAST. Their Methods, Successes, and Limitations. By Edward A. Lawrence, D. D. With an Introduction by Edward T. Eaton, D. D. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

THE PANGLIMA MUDA. A Romance of Malaya. By Rounseville Wildman. 12mo. San Francisco: Overland Monthly Publishing Company.

ROMAN LIFE IN LATIN PROSE AND VERSE. Illustrative Readings from Latin Literature. Selected and edited by Harry Thurston Fisk, Ph. D., and Robert Arrowsmith, Ph. D. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. $1.50.

THE ADVENTURES OF JONES. By Hayden Carruth. Illustrated. 16mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

MEN BORN EQUAL. A Novel. By Harry Perry Robinson. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

THE PHANTOMS OF THE FOOT BRIDGE AND OTHER STORIES. By Charles Egbert Craddock. Illustrated. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

NIHILISM AS IT IS. Being Stepniak's Pamphlets Translated by E. L. Voynich, and Felix Volkhovsky's "Claims of the Russian Liberals." With an Introduction by Dr. R. Spence Watson. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE BROKEN HEART. By John Ford. Edited, with notes and introduction, by Clinton Scollard. 16mo. New-York: Henry Holt & Co.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Forecast for Monday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, CONNECTICUT, RHODE ISLAND, EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, and VIRGINIA, fair, slightly warmer, southwest winds.

NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, slightly warmer, west winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, WESTERN FLORIDA, and ALABAMA, fair, warmer, west to southwest winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer, south winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, southwest winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, slightly warmer, south to southwest winds. OHIO, fair, slightly warmer in eastern and northeastern portions, south winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, south to southwest winds. ILLINOIS, snow flurries, followed by fair by noon, slightly cooler in north portion, southwest winds, becoming northwesterly. MISSOURI, fair, cooler in the vicinity of Kansas City, southwest winds, becoming northwesterly. IOWA, fair, slightly colder, northwest winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, northwesterly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, preceded by snow flurries in eastern portion, cooler in eastern portion, northwesterly winds. INDIANA, generally fair, preceded by snow flurries to-night in northern portion, south winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, snow, southwest winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, snow, southeast, shifting to southwest winds. WISCONSIN, snow, followed by fair in the afternoon, colder, west to northwesterly winds. NEBRASKA, fair, probably slightly cooler in southern portion, northwesterly winds. KANSAS and COLORADO, fair, northwest winds. MONTANA, fair, southwest winds. ARKANSAS, fair, southwesterly winds.

Signals are displayed at Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Manistee, and Ludington. The storm has moved from the north of North Dakota to Lake Superior, increasing in intensity. The area of high pressure has remained nearly stationary over Utah. Light snow has fallen in the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the upper lake region. The temperature has fallen in the Northwest and generally risen elsewhere.

A CONVENTION OF WOMEN

Second Triennial Session of the National Council.

IT OPENS TO-DAY IN WASHINGTON

All the National Associations of Women in the Country to be Represented—To Last Two Weeks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—The greatest convention of representative women ever held in the United States, or even in the world, will be opened here to-morrow, and Washington hotels and boarding houses are filled with those who will be in attendance. The second triennial session of the National Council of Women of the United States is the name of the convention. The council includes all the national organizations of women in the country. There will be present at the convention ministers of the Gospel, politicians, lawyers, physicians, authors, editors, educators, dress reformers, social purists, prohibitionists, missionaries, church workers, stenographers, publishers—all women—not to speak of women famous as millionaires and as society leaders.

Among the associations that will be represented are the National Free Baptist Woman's Missionary Society, the Woman's Centenary Association of the Universalist Church, the Women's Foreign Missionary Union of Friends, the National Council of Jewish Women, the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, the Woman's Republican Association of the United States, the National Association of the Loyal Women of American Liberty, the Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, Wimodaughsis, Sorosis, National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Illinois Industrial School for Girls, the National Woman's Relief Society, the Young Ladies' National Woman's Improvement Association, the Universal Peace Union, the International Kindergarten Union, and the National Association of Women Stenographers. These eighteen organizations have a membership estimated at between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 women.

The President of the National Council is Mrs. May Wright Sewall of Indianapolis, who has declined re-election, and wants Mrs. Rachael Foster Avery, the Corresponding Secretary, to be selected as her successor. The other officers are Frances E. Bagley, Vice President; Lillian M. N. Stevens, Treasurer, and Isabella Charles Davis, Recording Secretary. Every organization in the National Council is eligible to membership in the International Council of Women, which has the following officers: The Countess of Aberdeen, President; Mrs. May Wright Sewall, United States, Vice President at Large; Mme. Marie Martin, France, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Eva McLaren, England, Corresponding Secretary; Baroness Alexandria Grippenberg, Finland, Treasurer.

Many women of wide reputation will be in attendance. Some of them are the Countess of Aberdeen, Lady Henry Somerset, Mrs. Russell Sage, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis, Dr. Jennette de la Lozier, Mrs. Laura C. Bullard of Brooklyn, the Rev. Anna Shaw, Miss Frances E. Willard, Mrs. French Sheldon, and Mme. Alberti. Organizations of women in Germany, France, England, Canada, and elsewhere will also be represented.

The meeting of the council, beginning to-morrow, will last fourteen days, and in this period thirty-two sessions will be held. Papers on a multitude of subjects will be read, and action will be taken on questions of national interest, in which women are concerned. Religion, dress, politics, morality, and other pertinent topics will be considered.

Religious services in connection with the council were held this afternoon at Metzerott Music Hall, where the sessions of the council will be held. A large audience was present.

The Rev. Annis Ford Eastman, who, with her husband, recently has been called to the joint pastorate of the Park Street Congregational Church of Elmira, N. Y., was the preacher. She touched only incidentally on the main object of the council, inculcating the ambition to rise and make women set the pace on the onward march of the world. The services ended with an interdenominational communion.

Mrs. Sewall, the President of the National Council, had something to say to-day about the council, and what it expected to accomplish. She said its practical work was conducted through the agency of four standing committees—the Committee on Dress, the committee entitled "Equal Pay for Equal Work," the Committee on Divorce, and the Committee on Patriotism. Mrs. Sewall suggested that to the male mind this might seem a curious assortment, both very feminine and very masculine, and in explanation she said:

"In proportion as a thing is perfect, you know it must contain both feminine and masculine elements. But I do not know that dress is really more feminine than it is masculine. Men and women alike need to be clothed. The dress of women undoubtedly affects the health, and the financial circumstances of men even more than the dress of men does. However, I suppose it is patriotism which men may think masculine. Certainly it cannot be divorce reform, since, as it is impossible for any divorce to be granted that does not affect one man and one woman, that subject must be of equal masculine and feminine interest.

"We are sometimes told that patriotism is on the decline. I do not believe it. The highest test of patriotism that the world has hitherto demanded of man is that he should be ready to die for his country. I am sure that the day is dawning when a test superior to this will be the willingness of the man to live for his country; and in the development of this patriotism, as in the burdens of the former patriotism, women must bear their share. The new patriotism must mean such an interest in the daily affairs of one's country that one will be willing to forego some ease, some pecuniary emolument, in order to give his personal attention to public affairs."

The greatest value of the council, Mrs. Sewall said, is in bringing together women whose lives are in different avenues, and whose interests are in different lines of work. In her opinion, no organized effort of women has done so much to "illustrate and emphasize the unity of humanity" as the National Council. With reference to a great deal of talk among members of various organizations of women about dividing the council into an upper and a lower house Mrs. Sewall said:

"Perhaps if I elucidate the whole idea of the National Council you will be able better to understand the structure and relations of the two houses, under which form it will probaly convene hereafter. To our idea the National Council of Women is what may be called a republic of ideas, in which national organizations of women count as the Territory. Every national organization having no relation whatever to the National Council you may compare to that part of the public domain which is yet unorganized even under the Territorial form of government; while every national organization which sends fraternal delegates to the council's triennial may be compared to those parts of the public domain organized under Territorial Governments.

"Again, every national organization belonging to the National Council is in this woman's republic a State. The President and the delegate from each of these national organizations sitting in the triennial sessions of the National Council may be compared to the two Senators from every State sitting in the United States Senate. Thus, you see, as the representatives from national organizations are comparable to Senators sitting in the upper house, that house may be compared to the United States Senate or to the House of Peers.

"The local councils, which three years hence doubtless will be organized in large numbers all over the United States, may be said to correspond to Congressional districts, and their representatives sitting in the lower house may be compared to members of the House of Representatives in our Congress, or to members of the House of Commons in the English Parliament. In one respect our woman's republic will be organized even more perfectly than is the United States Government, upon which, in a remote way, it is modeled; since as State Councils become affiliated with the National Council each will be permitted to send two representatives to the triennial sessions of the National Council—its President and one delegate—and the representatives of State Councils will form a link of union, being the upper and lower house in that the President of each State Council will sit in the upper house, the recognized peer of the representatives of national organizations, while the delegates of each State Council will sit in the lower house, the recognized peer only of the representatives of local councils."

NEW-YORK CITY SAVINGS BANKS

The Business Done by Them in the Past Year and the Expense in Salaries of Transacting It.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—The enormous sum of $183,607,875 passed over the tellers' counters of New-York City's twenty-five savings banks during 1894. The greater amount by $4,182,147 was in deposits. On Jan. 1, 1895, there remained in these banks due to depositors $351,414,592, and a surplus of $50,776,911. There were 828,355 open accounts, which made the average deposit a little over $425.

In order to handle the great amount which passed through the banks the several institutions had to pay in the aggregate $768,814 for salaries and $309,063 in other expenses, making a total of $1,077,877—a comparatively small sum. This total is but $15,000 greater than the aggregate of the salaries and expenses of 1893. In 1893 the sum total of the deposits and withdrawals was $190,625,013. During that year the withdrawals ran up to $104,113,786 because of the hard times. Last year they were $14,400,000 less than that amount. The deposits and withdrawals last year were:

Name of Bank.	Deposits.	Withdrawals.
Emigrant Industrial	$13,471,083	$12,209,825
German Savings	10,227,142	9,307,383
Bowery	9,887,755	9,561,620
Bank for Savings	8,038,195	8,735,441
Greenwich	7,920,208	5,884,440
Seamen's	6,963,964	6,785,526
Dry Dock	5,272,509	5,746,748
Union Dime	4,903,613	4,754,715
Citizens'	3,903,750	3,782,671
East River	2,974,710	2,951,249
Harlem	2,981,802	2,915,156
Franklin	2,604,078	2,575,637
Manhattan	2,744,558	2,893,978
New-York	2,286,754	2,257,328
Institution for Savings, Merchants' clerks	1,948,553	1,674,161
Irving	1,444,371	1,710,107
Metropolitan	1,259,082	1,159,872
North River	1,358,794	1,415,023
Excelsior	1,079,245	909,299
Broadway	1,187,886	1,196,665
Twelfth Ward	390,794	287,574
American	310,836	304,383
United States	301,314	280,426
West Side	268,105	309,594
Dollar	150,258	103,570
Total 1894	$93,895,012	$89,712,864
Total 1893	86,511,227	104,113,786

The salaries and expenses of the several banks were reported as follows:

Name of Bank.	Salaries Paid.	Expenses.
American	$4,660	$3,515
Bank for Savings	76,193	13,267
Bowery	83,145	30,387
Broadway	11,800	5,429
Citizens'	38,750	12,257
Dollar	700	968
Dry Dock	41,888	15,249
East River	23,362	4,969
Emigrant Industrial	79,838	39,212
Excelsior	9,009	7,693
Franklin	22,829	5,360
German	60,947	20,516
Greenwich	52,176	30,589
Harlem	21,629	6,381
Institution for Savings, Merchants' Clerks	23,066	8,131
Irving	19,968	7,430
Manhattan	25,050	22,724
Metropolitan	20,193	6,163
New-York	30,990	4,004
North River	12,915	2,834
Seamen's	55,737	26,901
Twelfth Ward	2,620	3,408
Union Dime	43,768	28,510
United States	3,711	2,868
West Side	4,050	2,395
Total 1894	$768,814	$309,063
Total 1893	763,036	299,874

SUCCESSFUL HEBREW HOSPITAL

MEMBERS AND PATRONS OF MOUNT SINAI HEAR REPORTS.

Hard Times Decreased Expenses as Well as Receipts, but the Finances Are in Fine Condition.

The annual meeting of the members and patrons of the Mount Sinai Hospital was held yesterday afternoon in the parlors of the hospital's dispensary, in Sixty-eighth Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues, and across the street from the hospital proper. The meeting was well attended, over 150 of the members being present. It was called for the purpose of electing a President, Vice President, and Treasurer, five Directors to serve five years, and two Directors for one year. Changes in the by-laws, relating to increasing the annual assessments, were proposed.

President Hyman Blum presided. The Finance Committee reported that the Jewish charitable institutions had maintained the standard of excellence achieved, and kept fully abreast with their sister societies during the last year.

All items have been notably decreased, reflecting, in a measure, the depression existing during the year. Owing to this there were more sick and distressed. The money received in legacies and bequests was used for the hospital's maintenance, and should have been placed with the general fund, so that the interest would be available, the committee reported. The work should not be reduced, or the standard impaired in the slightest degree. Buildings, it was declared, were needed, as the present buildings were not constructed in accordance with the modern ideas of hospital work.

The legacies and bequests for the year were as follows: Mrs. Clara Bernhardt, $50; Isidor Aaron, $500; Solomon Adler, $500; Myer Flinn, $1,000; Henry Honig, $250; Rosa Hyman, $200, and S. A. Isaacs, $1,000.

Perpetual beds were dedicated during the year in memory of Rose Vonner, Jesse Seligman, Barbetta Schoile, Isaac Bernheim, and Israel and Henrietta Walters.

Hyman Blum was re-elected President, Isaac Wallach Vice President, and E. Asiel Treasurer. The five year Directors elected were Solomon Loch, Isaac Stern, Julius Ehrmann, Isaac N. Heidelberg, and V. Henry Rothschild. The first four named were re-elected. The Directors elected for one year were Henry Verth and Herman Mendel.

The following change in the by-laws was also unanimously adopted: Article I. of the by-laws now reads: "Any person, on the payment of $10 or $25, payable on the 1st day of January, may become a member of Mount Sinai Hospital," &c. Amended by placing "$5" before "$10" and "$100" after "$25." The article that read, "The annual dues shall be $10, payable on the 1st day of January; that of patrons not less than $25," &c., was amended so as to read: "The annual dues of juniors (not over twenty-one) shall be $5; of members, $10; of patrons, $25, and of donors, $100."

All those mentioned were given full privileges, except the juniors, who were not allowed to vote.

Few Attended the Mariners' Temple.

The attendance at the Mariners' Temple, Oliver and Henry Streets, at the morning service yesterday, was much smaller than usual. Not more than a score or two went to hear the Rev. S. V. Robinson, the assistant pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

The Italians, of whom the church has a large membership, were not represented. It was evident they were still smarting under the slight which the retiring pastor, Dr. Thomas, put upon them by calling them "dagoes."

Children Shrink

from taking medicine. They don't like its taste. But they are eager to take what they like—Scott's Emulsion, for instance. Children almost always like Scott's Emulsion.

And it does them good.

Scott's Emulsion is the easiest, most palatable form of Cod-liver Oil, with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda added to nourish the bones and tone up the nervous system. The way children gain flesh and strength on Scott's Emulsion is surprising even to physicians.

All delicate children need it.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

THE INSURANCE REPORT

Operations of Fire and Marine Companies in This State.

THE BUSINESS AND PROFITS OF 189

Statistics and Observations from the Office of Superintendent Pierce —Lloyds Companies.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Superintendent James F. Pierce of the State Insurance Department has completed his annual report for the year 1894 with regard to the operations of fire and marine insurance companies in this State.

The aggregate assets on Dec. 31 of the fire and fire-marine insurance companies of this country doing business in this State were $176,817,734, classified as follows: New-York joint stock companies, $63,097,373; joint stock companies of other States, $110,923,597; New-York mutuals, $2,204,917; mutuals of other States, $591,845. Compared with 1893, these figures show an aggregate increase of $2,874,400.

The liabilities of these companies, excepting scrip and capital, are: New-York joint stock companies, $32,471,290; other joint stock companies, $51,627,870; New-York mutuals, $1,095,955; other mutuals, $341,870; total, $85,536,985—a decrease of $2,546,851. The total amount of scrip liabilities for 1894 is $183,566, and of capital $49,730,875. The total receipts for the year were $92,487,736, the excess of receipts over disbursements being $5,591,354.

Eighty-two companies received $6,530,687 more than they disbursed, and twenty-eight companies disbursed $939,333 more than they received. The total disbursements were $86,896,381, which was $9,082,222 less than was reported for 1893. The American capital of foreign companies, under Section 27, Chapter 690, Laws of 1892, is $12,238,960, an increase of $1,481,977, compared with the amount reported for 1893. The total American assets of foreign companies are $57,472,478; liabilities, $38,180,089; receipts, $43,344,165; disbursements, $39,128,216; surplus beyond deposit capital, $14,692,389. At the close of the year, 147 fire, fire-marine, and marine insurance companies, possessed of $225,122,450 of net assets, were covering $17,326,159,326 of risks, an average of $1.30 of net assets for every $100 insured.

These companies, during the year, with the exception of the New-York mutuals, (eleven,) for $167,604,079 in gross premiums, undertook to carry $16,118,273,219 of risks, an average premium of $1.04 for every $100 insured. Of the receipts, $133,770,946 was received in premiums, $81,015,403 was paid for losses, $44,582,335 for expenses, and $5,852,684 for dividends. The average ratio of gross disbursements to gross receipts is 91.59; of losses paid to premiums received, 60.56; of expenses to premiums, 33.33; of expenses to gross receipts, 30.99; of dividends paid stockholders to capital stock, 10.77. The amount of surplus held by all joint stock companies doing business in this State was $40,192,460, as against $33,172,638 in 1893. The ratio of fire losses incurred to fire risks written in the State of New-York joint stock companies is represented for 1893 by the decimal .40; for 1894, .34. The same ratio for the joint stock companies of other States was .55 for 1893 and .49 for 1894; for foreign companies, .51 for 1893 and .39 for 1894.

The ratio of losses to premiums received is as follows: New-York joint stock, 69.18 for 1893, 55.07 for 1894; joint stock of other States, 65.31 for 1893, 55.51 for 1894; foreign companies, 73,71 for 1893, 54.03 for 1894.

The fire premiums received were $22,085,736; fire losses paid, $12,628,881; fire losses incurred, $12,118,221. The estimated amount of expense for the transaction of this business is $7,361,912, which, if added to the incurred losses, makes a total of $19,478,133, showing, as compared with the premium receipts, an apparent net profit of $2,607,602.

Calculated upon the above basis, the profit and loss of the New-York companies and companies of other States and countries are shown in the following exhibit:

Classification.	Number.	Profit, 1894.
New-York State	32	$1,055,641
Other States	47	795,285
Other countries	21	984,118
Total	100	$2,835,045
Classification.	Number.	Loss, 1894.
New-York State	8	$137,079
Other States	10	68,375
Other countries	2	21,987
Total	18	$227,442
Apparent net profit, 1894		$2,607,602

The amount of fire risks written in 1893 was $3,206,866,344; in 1894, $3,058,083,506, a decrease of $148,782,838. The amount of marine and inland risks written in 1893 was $375,029,370; in 1894, $406,455,373, an increase of $31,425,803.

The number of fire, fire-mar

The New-York Times.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Merry Wives of Windsor and the Balladmonger.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—American Water Color Society's Exhibition.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The District Attorney.
AMERICAN FINE ARTS SOCIETY, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—Architectural League Exhibition.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—The Twentieth Century Girl.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL, 7th Av-57th St—3:00—Dunmosch Piano Recital.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Orient Express and A Tragedy Rehearsal.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Powell and Majilton.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Humanity.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Charley's Aunt.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Francillon.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Die Ehre.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
333 FOURTH AV—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrile Glassware.

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Two States Reject Woman's Suffrage.

From The Sioux City (Iowa) Tribune, Feb. 14.

Wednesday was a bad day for woman's suffrage. At Pierre, S. D., the Woman's Suffrage bill passed by the Senate was defeated in the House by a vote of 44 to 36. At St. Paul, Minn., a similar bill was beaten,

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	12	27	8:30 P. M.	37	42
6 A. M.	15	25	6 P. M.	42	38
9 A. M.	20	29	9 P. M.	37	34
12 M.	30	37	12 P. M.	39	34

Average temperature yesterday.....33¼
Average temperature last year.....29
Average temperature last fifteen years.33 1-5
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 3.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 18, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

WHAT WOULD HAVE BEEN.

The American people are certainly light-hearted They are sometimes inclined to be light-minded. From the tone of current comment on the new loan, not only in Congress and in the general press, but in business and banking circles, often among men who have the best opportunities for accurate information and cool judgment, one might imagine the only question of interest connected with it to be, Did the President drive a good bargain in an ordinary business transaction? That question is of the slightest possible importance. What the President really did was, with great courage and sagacity and with a broad, unselfish patriotism that is so rare that a good many people do not seem to know it when they see it, to save the country from a great disaster and a still greater disgrace. He did not save any one class or any one interest; he did not save the financiers of New-York or of other cities, or the banks, or the speculators in stocks or produce; he saved the people of the United States, from the strongest capitalist to the poorest wage earner, from consequences that if they had been permitted to come upon us would have entailed losses by the millions, and disturbance, distress, and hardship that would have weighed heaviest, as such burdens must do, upon those who are lowest.

You could not meet an intelligent man three weeks ago who did not know this, and you met very few who were not anxious and alarmed at the prospect. They knew that if the vast mass of currency distributed in the daily trade of seventy millions of people and depending for its steady value upon the gold in the Treasury were once discredited, the imagination would be unable to picture the possible evils that would befall us. And they knew that the moment that a single application at the Treasury for gold in exchange for legal-tender notes was refused, $800,000,000 of currency would become of uncertain value, and no man who held this currency, no man who had bonds or notes or book accounts payable in this currency, would know or could know what his property or his claims were worth. They understood that when the minds of a great trading people were suddenly assailed by doubt and fear, involving the possibility of immediate embarrassment and future ruin, panic would ensue, and what panic may bring no human foresight can detect. With this knowledge they saw gold drained from the Treasury at a rate that would empty it in thirty days. They saw Congress, with the blindness and obstinacy of crazy men, refusing to give the Treasury the slightest aid, and a powerful minority eagerly wishing for the crash. That was the situation three weeks ago.

What has changed it? Why is it that the men who were full of just apprehension so recently are calm enough to figure percentage and interest and exchange and fifty delicate items that enter into the probable profits of the new loan? It is because Mr. Cleveland saw the facts as they then saw them, and without a thought of whether this or that clique or faction would condemn him or approve, took the only way he saw open to him to get gold for the Treasury—to get enough, and to get it so that it would stay. Do his critics remember the feat of Columbus with the egg? Before it was set on end they said, No one but a fool would undertake such a thing. When it was done they said, Any fool could do that. There may have been other and better ways to fill the gold reserve and stay the disaster that was impending. There may have been a score of them. His way has this supreme merit, that a brave, loyal man decided to take it, and it has done its work. Mr. Cleveland may well be indifferent to the criticisms of his course. He deserves, and he must know that he deserves, the profound gratitude of all honest and sensible men.

THOSE STIMULATED MINES.

Some of our Republican contemporaries which profess to be looking forward to a re-enactment of the McKinley tariff are now telling their readers that nothing but the election of a Democratic President in 1892 prevented the production of large quantities of tin, the metal, in American mines under the benign influence of the McKinley duty of 4 cents a pound. After this we shall be surprised by nothing that a McKinley organ may say. The Chicago Inter Ocean of the 10th inst. remarks that "the discovery of tin in paying quantities in the vicinity of Harney's Peak, in the Black Hills, in 1884, led to the tin-plate tax of the McKinley bill." This is news indeed. The prevailing impression is that the makers of "the tin-plate tax" were not moved by a desire to develop tin mines. "The imposition of a tariff, to bar out importation of foreign tin, [of which our manufacturers use more than 40,000,000 pounds per annum,] stimulated," our contemporary goes on to say, "the effort to utilize the mineral found in this country. British capital aided in forming the Harney Peak Mining Company, and a London syndicate also purchased the mines at Temescal, Cal. The effect of this stimulus was seen in the tin production of this country in 1892, which was no less than 162,000 pounds. The Presidential election of that year rendering a change of tariff policy probable, the mined product fell off in 1893 to 8,938 pounds."

But the duty was not imposed until July 1, 1893, and the only mine producing tin in commercial quantities—about 270,000 pounds in all, as compared with our annual consumption of more than 40,000,000 pounds—was closed and abandoned nine months before that date. It couldn't wait for "the stimulus." Moreover, it was not closed because of the Presidential election, for that election took place in November, 1892, and the Temescal mine was shut up and given up in the preceding September. Tin was never produced in commercial quantities at the other so-called mine in the Black Hills. The simple truth is that the mining of tin ore could not be made profitable in either of these "stimulated" mines. The percentage of the metal was too small to warrant smelting for anything but a political purpose.

THE GREAT SON OF CUSH.

Nimrod, the mighty hunter, has been hunted down by Prof. Sayce. Our London correspondent in his cable letter of yesterday reports that the professor writes from Asia Minor that in searching for new cuneiform inscriptions he has discovered a definite memorial of Nimrod. "He identifies him," says our correspondent, "with Nazimuruda, and finds that he was the contemporary in Babylon of the Assyrian King whose son restored Nineveh about fifty years before the exodus." Our correspondent adds that this discovery is regarded in London as "by far the most valuable confirmation of the Mosaic record yet afforded from this field of investigation."

In the table of the generations of the sons of Noah, in the tenth chapter of Genesis, Nimrod is set down as the grandson of Ham, the great-grandson of Noah. Cush was the first son of Ham. "And Cush begat Nimrod; he began to be a mighty one on the earth. He was a mighty hunter before the Lord; wherefore it is said, Like Nimrod a mighty hunter before the Lord. And the beginning of his kingdom was Babel, and Erech, and Accad, and Calneh in the land of Shinar. Out of that land he went forth into Assyria and builded Nineveh and Rehoboth-Ir and Calah and Resen, between Nineveh and Calah, (the same is the great city.)"

Once more, and but once, the name of Nimrod is found in the Old Testament. In the book of Micah, v., 6. "And they shall waste the land of Assyria with the sword and the land of Nimrod in the entrances thereof."

To Prof. Sayce this important discovery must seem almost like the fulfillment of a personal prophecy. Three years and a half ago he wrote:

"Outside the pages of the Old Testament nothing is known of Nimrod. The monuments of Assyria and Babylonia have hitherto refused to divulge the name. Certain scholars, indeed, imagined that it might be the pronunciation of the name of the hero of the great Chaldean epic, but we now know that such is not the case. Nimrod still remains to be discovered in the cuneiform texts."

We can imagine the enthusiasm with which the discovery of this definite and longed-for record of the mighty hunter must have inspired even so experienced an epigraphist as Prof. Sayce, and we can understand the impatience with which students of Old Testament history will await the full details of a "find" that identifies a historic figure, one of the Kings of Babylon, with the family of Noah, and only three generations distant. If the Mosaic record is to be interpreted literally, the span of human life was longer in those days, but it brings the flood appreciably nearer when we can read on a cylinder or a slab the literary record of a King whose great-grandfather built the ark!

Of Nimrod under the name of Nazimuruda we already have a record. He was the last of the Kossaean or Cassite Kings of Babylon. The Kossaeans were one of the tribes of Elam, that Persian province which was known as Susiana to the Greeks, from the name of its capital, Susa. The Elamites were not Semitic, they were mountaineers and great raiders, and gave their Chaldean neighbors no end of trouble. More than 2,000 years before Christ an Elamite King carried off a holy image as the spoil of a foray into Babylonia. There were two Elamite dynasties in Babylonia. Nimrod, or Nazimuruda, as he would now be called, belonged to the latter, and was himself its last representative. That dynasty was established when the Kossaean King Khammuragas made Babylon the capital. The royal house he founded there held sway for several centuries. In 1270 B. C. Nazimuruda, the last of the Kossaean Kings of Babylon, the Nimrod of the Mosaic genealogical table, was overthrown by the Assyrian monarch Tiglath-Adar, as Sayce reads his name; Tukulti-ninip, according to Ferdinand Justi.

That Nazimuruda actually built Nineveh, the city from which his conqueror came, may seem improbable enough. The statement in the book of Genesis, however, must be read by the light of the knowledge that to the Hebrews the name of the King and of his people meant pretty much the same thing. Indeed, Sayce himself long ago pointed out that the "genealogical table" of the tenth chapter of Genesis is to be used as a geographical document, setting forth the distribution of tribes and races, rather than accurately tracing their descent and character. It is for this reason that we must be somewhat guarded in our use of the names of the table. Nimrod, as Sayce has remarked, finds a place in the table merely because he is connected with the geography of Babylonia and Assyria, and the episode of his introduction "does violence to the general geographical scheme."

This word of caution is to be borne in mind when we read of Cush as the son of Ham, the son of Noah. Cush has been described as "a very comprehensive and vague word." Although it stands for the parent of the great King and hunter, connecting him with the very oldest family from which any of us can trace our descent, it may stand for much more than that. A modern illustration will make this clear. If we take King George III. as a convenient symbol for England and say that George III. begat Washington, and Washington begat the Americans, we may be able to get a better understanding of the tenth chapter of Genesis. And the fact that, in this genealogical hypothesis, negroes, red Indians, and Chinamen, as well as all the European races, are to be found among the progeny of Washington only makes the illustration the more apt. Those are precisely the conditions that confront Prof. Sayce in his Chaldean researches.

THE LONG ISLAND TRACTION COMPANY.

The legislative investigating committee in Brooklyn has not, so far, discovered much of value in regard to the immediate cause of the trolley strikes there. It has, however, shown that there was a condition of things that easily could have been prevented, and that never should exist in the affairs of a corporation enjoying public franchises of so profitable a character. On the one hand, the companies and their men tell diametrically opposite stories. The story of neither fully justifies the action of those who tell it, but the point of interest for the public is that there is no way for conclusively testing these stories. Both sides have behaved with entire disregard to the public and solely as they imagined would be best for their private interests. When the public suffers enormously from the consequences, there is no way of deciding who is the more wrong or of determining how the public can be protected. And, moreover, it is plain that in a business managed in this manner differences cannot be settled without an open and costly quarrel, the worst effects of which fall on a perfectly innocent party—the people who have to rely on the car service. Whatever else may be found expedient in this matter, the people of Brooklyn have a right to much better, earlier, and more complete information as to the management of the street railways than is now possible.

On the other hand, under the skillful guidance of Mr. William M. Ivins, the general status of the Long Island Traction Company and its finances has been pretty clearly shown, and we have no hesitation in saying that it is extremely discreditable. It must be remembered that the real value of the business of this corporation lies in the franchises it controls, that is to say, in the privilege granted to it to use the streets of the city for the transportation of passengers. That is a business which obviously ought to be done as cheaply and as well as possible. A company to which it is intrusted must, of course, have a reasonable profit from its expenditure for plant and operation, but it should have no more. This profit is compensation for public service absolutely necessary to the daily life of the citizens. It is not a private business from which those engaged in it may make all they can, because in private business there are two restraints on profit—competition and the risk of loss of trade. Neither of these exists to any great extent in the business of public transportation, and the trolley companies are therefore bound in morals and should be bound in law to content themselves with reasonable profits. This the Long Island Traction Company has shown no intention of doing. It is true that its profits so far have not been very great, but the substance of the plan on which it was organized is, first, to secure to the stockholders of the companies absorbed by it an ample return on their stock and then, if possible, to divide profits on extra stock at the rate of 100 to 15, or 7 to 1. This extra stock was distributed at 15 per cent., and every 1 per cent. dividend on its nominal value would give the holder $6.66 on every $100. An apparently modest 3 per cent. dividend on nominal value would yield 20 per cent. on cost, in addition to the dividend already guaranteed.

This is certainly not a reasonable compensation for public service. Nor must it be assumed that there is no practicable way of defining a reasonable compensation and confining corporations to it. If franchises, instead of being given away, were put up at competition, and if they were bestowed by leases renewable only on competition, they would secure the interests of the public. That would afford a fair test of what is reasonable and give the public fair service. But that a corporation should be allowed deliberately to plan to exploit a public necessity for its own profit, without check and almost without regulation, is a monstrous wrong. And it is particularly exasperating when such a corporation so manages its affairs that the service may be suspended for weeks and the public put to enormous inconvenience and expense without even the means of knowing why or how such a state of things has come about.

PATTISON OR WARWICK?

Philadelphia politics are not to be judged by New-York politics. The voters over there are peculiar and have their own rules of conduct. The rampant spirit of protectionism, for one thing, makes Republican voters stolidly indifferent to such trifles as the proved corruption and unworthiness of their party candidates. The worst Republican is better than the best Democrat is their reasoning.

In New-York Warwick would doubtless be defeated and Pattison elected. The active support of the unspeakable Martin and the intimate and corrupt relation of the Republican ring to the powerful corporations would kill a candidate in almost any city but Philadelphia. We cannot tell until Wednesday morning whether Warwick will be hurt or helped by these conditions.

Certainly Pattison would be elected if there were any great amount of local pride in Philadelphia—if protectionism had not asphyxiated civic virtue.

REFORM IN THE PATENT OFFICE.

When the United States Circuit Court, in its recent decision by which the Berliner telephone patent was declared null and void, said that the Bell Telephone Company had "dishonestly delayed the issue" of that patent, it censured also, by inference, those officers in the Patent Office without the assistance or connivance of whom the company would not have been able to defer the issue of this patent until fourteen years after the application for it had been filed. We have explained heretofore how it was possible, certain public officers consenting, for the company to cause such a delay, through all those years during which it was enjoying the exclusive use of the device in question, by the manipulation of so-called "interferences" or apparent contests between opposing claims that were really owned by one and the same corporation, and how such a delay might be worth millions of dollars to the owners of the deferred grant. After the Government had asked the courts to annul this Berliner patent, even longer delays were disclosed in the cases of four other important telephone patents, which were issued to the Bell Company in 1893, nearly sixteen years after the applications for the same had been filed.

We have said heretofore that in all probability the issue of many other patents not controlled by the Bell Company had been delayed in the same way, in order that the owners of the applications, enjoying the exclusive use of the inventions covered by them, might thus prolong for years the terms of profitable monopolies. The forthcoming report of the present Commissioner will contain abundant proof that our supposition was well founded. It will be shown, we understand, that 1,300 applications have been awaiting action for ten years, and 1,514 for five years, while in the cases of 5 there has been a delay of more than fifteen years. It will be seen that there must be many corporations owning applications for valuable devices, which have enjoyed for years the exclusive use of these devices, and which expect to have the right of exclusive use confirmed to them for seventeen years more after the issue of these long-deferred grants. The courts have had an opportunity to pass upon one case of the kind—the Berliner patent—and have declared that in this case the issue was delayed "dishonestly" by the owning corporation. The 1,300 cases where there has been a delay of ten years have not been brought before the courts, but we suspect that if they should be, the decision, with respect to many of them, would be like the one in the Berliner suit, to which we have referred.

We are glad to point out that the present Commissioner, Mr. Seymour, has instituted some reforms in the procedure of the Patent Office, and has labored diligently to dispose of the arrears of work which had accumulated before the beginning of his term. The owners of inventors' applications who have sought to delay the issue of patents on those applications have been assisted by rules of procedure based upon the statute which says that applications shall be regarded as abandoned "upon the failure of an applicant to prosecute the same within two years after any action therein." Having taken advantage of the first interval of two years, they have been able, by means of some action in the form of amendment or otherwise, to procure delay for another period of two years, and so on for ten or even fifteen years in all.

After the recent decision in the Berliner case, Commissioner Seymour undertook to shorten this interval to six months by a new rule of procedure. In this undertaking he has the support of his superior officer, the Secretary of the Interior, and he has been advised by the Attorney General that he has power to make the proposed change. Consequently, the new rule will soon be put in force.

Such a rule, in the hands of officers determined to protect the interests of the public and to prevent, so far as possible under existing laws, such jobbery as has brought the Patent Office into disrepute, will greatly shorten the delays by which the owners of valuable applications have gained or made provision for gaining in the future large profits to which they are not entitled according to the intent and under a just administration of the statutes relating to patents. But something more is needed, and while we would not withhold from the present Commissioner the credit to which he is fairly entitled, we think that the Patent Office should be subjected to a thorough official investigation.

EUROPE AND THE EAST.

Our London correspondent informs us, in his cable letter, of the common belief in Europe that Russia is instigating a joint intervention for the purpose of putting an end to the Asiatic war on European terms. It is even intimated that if the powers are as deaf to the solicitations of the Russian Foreign Office as they were to the solicitations of the British Foreign Office, Russia will intervene alone. A joint intervention of England and Russia might be more efficacious, but it is evident that such an intervention could not be managed without a preliminary arrangement as to the distribution of the spoils, and that such an arrangement would be very difficult to arrive at upon an amicable basis. In spite of the extraordinary Canon who has been trying to prove in one of the English reviews that the interests of the two countries in the East are identical, all Englishmen and all Russians are pretty firmly persuaded that they are hostile, and any negotiations between the two powers for an intervention in the East would be hampered by the apprehension of each of being outwitted by the other.

Apart from this, it would be impossible for any European power to make a decent and presentable case for its own interference. No neutral has anything to complain of in the conduct of the war. It is probable that China's purchasing capacity has been lessened and that she is in several branches of trade not so good a customer as she was before the war began; but the demand of war material from China, which produces no modern war material for herself, must have made a considerable deduction from England's loss, if not a complete offset to that loss. Such commerce as there is has been carried on without interruption. The Japanese have not interfered with the access of foreigners to any one of the ports which China herself has opened by treaty, while the result of the war is likely to open to European trade ports, Chinese and Corean, which have hitherto been closed. Neither Russia nor Great Britain has any producible grievance which would justify or excuse intervention.

It is true that Japan might dictate a peace upon terms that would be unfavorable to British or to Russian interests. If she demanded a cession of Chinese territory proper, or undertook to divide China so as to make it even more contemptible in its weakness than the war has shown it to be now, there might be a case presented for the intervention of interested neutrals. But no such case has yet been presented, nor can it be until Japan has laid down terms to which the neutrals are entitled to take exception. In fact, Japan has not prescribed any terms whatever. She is waiting for Chinese proposals, persisting, in the meantime, in hastening those proposals by continuing to defeat China. It is certainly not Japan's place to "sue for peace." She consults her rights and her dignity by waiting for China, while refusing to entertain any representatives of China who are not empowered to conclude a peace. Until, in answer to a Chinese demand, Japan has laid down terms to which a neutral power can fairly take exception in its own interest, no occasion for intervention can possibly arise. Japan did not undertake the war for the purpose of acting as a jackal either to the British lion or to the Russian bear, and if either of these animals, or both together, were to undertake to take from Japan the spoils of her victory, a supplementary intervention would be justified, if not demanded, on the part of the powers that had not been consulted in this amicable arrangement.

That lightning should show a cynical and impious tendency to strike church steeples in preference to any other of the many tall objects that diversify a landscape is a phenomenon with which not even the "higher criticism" can compare as a source of painful doubts and uneasy questioning in the minds of people deeply religious. No explanation of it not altogether materialistic, and therefore unsatisfactory, has yet been offered, or, indeed, can be. An almost equally difficult and not wholly dissimilar problem is presented for thoughtful minds by a painful accident that has befallen Mr. Elbert Knapp of Wolcott, a little village in the western part of this State, and to its elucidation—as yet unsuccessfully—the residents of that region are devoting most of the large leisure which the season of snows gives to a rustic community. Undeterred by the weather's severity, Mr. Knapp, one day last week, decided to take a bath. Certainly no resolution could have been more commendable, and few, considering what scanty facilities the average farmhouse offers in Winter for the process, that imply the possession of more or higher moral courage. Mr. Knapp is brave, but he did not scorn to minimize, as much as possible, the hardships he was about to undergo. Therefore did he begin operations by building a strenuous fire in the kitchen stove; close to it he drew a portable bathtub—probably used on Mondays for other purposes—and then he bathed. The rite completed, he rose, stepped over the edge of the portable bathtub, and, horrible to say, slipping on the wet floor, sat down firmly and broadly—Mr. Knapp is a broad, firm man—on the red-hot stove. A good working majority of Mr. Knapp departed noisily and at once from the cruel iron; a minority of him, not inconsiderable or unconsidered, remained behind. Mr. Knapp will recover. He has acquired doubts—doubts as to the logic of events, doubts as to the rewarding of virtue, doubts even as to the world's construction and conduct. The case is a sad one in whatever way one may look at it, or at Mr. Knapp.

ART NOTES.

—Frederick MacMonnies, the sculptor, has written from Paris, withdrawing from his contract with the State Board of Monument Commissioners of Indiana, for the erection of the statue groups of Peace and War for the Indianapolis State Soldiers and Sailors' Monument. For each of the groups the artist was to have received $50,000. Mr. MacMonnies was obliged to sign a heavy bond in accepting the commission, and the committee rejected one of his groups, "Peace." He then wrote, suggesting still another idea, which was not accepted; thereupon he threw up the commission. The Indianapolis papers throw the blame on the Commissioners, whom they charge with lack of harmony, and they hint at a possible legislative inquiry into the bickerings which they assert have characterized the Board of Monument Commissioners, with the possibility of the abolishment of the board.

—The collection of works by Mr. John La Farge, destined to be shown in a separate group in the New Salon, in Paris, in the Spring, will be exhibited at the galleries of Durand-Ruel, on Fifth Avenue, about the 25th of this month. They will consist of paintings, drawings, and stained-glass designs, together with a large number of water colors.

—The Architects' Club has recently been organized in Baltimore. A consolidation of all the fine arts societies in that city is one of the aims of this association. People interested in the development of art will be invited to join, and it is proposed to hold discussions and have addresses on art topics by prominent men in the profession.

—The British Museum has received from a Mr. Taylor of Manchester a very valuable present in the shape of a unique collection of proofs of the celebrated "England and Wales" series of engravings after Turner. This collection, which is inclosed in six portfolios, will be placed in the Print Room.

—The Lotos Club will hold an exhibition of American landscape paintings on Saturday night, Feb. 23. The arrangements are in charge of Mr. William T. Evans of the Art Committee. Ladies will be admitted to the exhibition on Monday and Tuesday following, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

BUFFALO MUSIC HALL ON FIRE

It Is the Largest Place of Amusement in That City.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 18—2 A. M.—Music Hall, the largest place of amusement in the city, is burning. A second alarm has been turned in.

PEANUTS GROW IN A QUEER WAY

They Start in the Air and Afterward Burrow into the Ground.

Most residents of the North have wholly erroneous ideas about the way in which peanuts grow. If questioned on the subject nine persons out of ten would probably declare with confidence that this favorite luxury of circus-going youth is a root development, much as potatoes are. That peanuts, when ripe, are dug out of the earth is true, but they begin operations in the air and never have anything to do with the roots of their parent vine. From a bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture is gleaned the following information on this interesting subject:

"The blossom of the peanut is at the end of a long, pedicel-like calyx tube, the ovary being at the base. After the fall of the flower, the peduncle, or "spike," elongates and bends downward, pushing several inches into the ground, where the ovary at its extremity begins to enlarge and develops into a pale, yellowish, wrinkled, slightly curved pod, often contracted in the middle, containing from one to three seeds. Should the "spike" by accident not be enabled to thrust its point in the ground within a few hours after the fall of the flower it withers and dies.

"More or less abundantly scattered over the roots of the peanut plant are warts of about the size of a pin head, or larger. These tubercles, as they are usually called, play a very important part in the life history of the plant. Within them, while in a fresh or growing state, may be seen, by the aid of a good microscope, myriads of very minute organisms. These bacteria-like bodies live partly on the substance supplied from the roots, but at the same time they take from the air and elaborate for the use of the plant considerable quantities of nitrogen. Nitrogen is the most expensive element that must be supplied to plants in fertilizers. The organisms living in these porous tubercles take it abundantly from the air, of which it comprises about five-sixths, and supply it to the plant without any cost. In this way a total amount of nitrogen is often acquired by the plant far in excess of the amount analyses show to be present and available in the soil.

"Like many other extensively cultivated plants, the peanut has not been found in a truly wild state, and hence it is difficult to fix upon its habitat. So widely has it been cultivated in Eastern countries that some botanists have attempted to trace its spread from China to Japan, thence through the East India Islands to India, and thence to Africa, where, in the seventeenth century, it was so extensively cultivated and had become such an important article of native food that the slave dealers loaded their vessels with it, using it as food for their cargoes of captives. But the weight of authority seems to be in favor of accepting it as a native of Brazil, this adding the peanut to the four other plants of commercial importance that America has contributed to the agriculture of the world, namely, cotton, Indian corn, potato, and tobacco. Though it may be a native of the Western Continent, it early became a largely cultivated plant in the warmer portions of the Old World, occupying a distinct place in the agriculture of those countries long before its merits were recognized in the land of its origin."

A SYMPOSIUM OF DIPLOMATS

They Give Some Characteristic Opinions in Regard to Peace.

The Salon, a London periodical, has been interviewing diplomats on the subject of universal peace. Mr. Bayard told its reporter that for complete amity between nations, and especially between England and the United States, commercial interests formed a sufficient argument and an adequate basis.

Count Tornielli, the Italian Minister, said that "peace is the only raison d'être of diplomacy."

M. del Mazo, the Spanish Ambassador, had nothing to offer, except the philosophic truism that "peace produces national progress and prosperity."

Brazil's representative boldly declared that "peace is a myth," and Holland's used the same expression, adding that a practicable system of international arbitration was impossible.

M. Whettenall, the Minister from Belgium, gave this oracular response: "Peace is the greatest blessing in the world; everybody fully agrees to this in theory—in practice not very much."

The Servian Chargé d'Affaires wants to see "love substituted for all other sentiments, in international as in other matters, in order that peoples and humanity may progress."

M. Louis-Joseph-Janvier gave Haiti's contribution: "Peace is the one essential condition of civilization."

China's representative, Kung-la-jen, was a little embarrassed, no doubt, but managed to find this definition, which is peculiarly applicable in his own country: "Peace—the highest of national interests."

Andrew Lang Defends Ghosts.

Mr. Andrew Lang makes in The Nineteenth Century, whether seriously or not it is unnecessary to decide, a curiously ingenious argument against the widely different credibility ascribed by most people to two classes of phenomena, which, while not at all alike, are supported, he asserts, by testimony of exactly the same sort. Nobody, says Mr. Lang, would declare intrinsically improbable, a tale of the most startling description as to the cleverness or reasoning powers of a dog or a cat, and yet almost everybody, and especially persons of scientific knowledge, will treat a "ghost story," not only as intrinsically improbable, but as intrinsically impossible, and on that ground refuse to consider it at all. Whoever has devoted any serious attention to the numberless anecdotes dealing with animals of an intelligence far superior to that displayed by the vast majority of their species, knows perfectly well that not in one instance out of a hundred is the supporting testimony of a kind that would not be instantly rejected if the subject of the anecdote were a spectre or a presentiment. As rarely as in the case of ghosts is the marvelous dog or elephant examined by a trained observer. The attesting witness, if not altogether nameless, might as well be, for all anybody knows about him, and yet, though the phenomenon he recounts is as far out of the realm of universal experience as are the apparitions at Lourdes or Knock, a pleased interest is always accorded to what he has to say, and, if opportunity offers, the magnate of science is only too glad to investigate the matter.

Mr. Lang considers at some length the nature of the evidence that supports several of the more notable modern miracles, and declares that its unceremonious rejection is a piece of inexplicable and inexcusable injustice.

Here Is an Ominous Suggestion.

H. Elsdale in The Nineteenth Century.

In case of a war against France, or against the combined forces of France and Russia, and in the absence of some overruling cause arising from England's engagements to her possible allies in the Mediterranean, or from the honor of Britain committed to their support, our proper and only sound and scientific strategy is to withdraw all our fleets from the Mediterranean at the outset of the war, except that small fraction required to aid in the local defense of Malta; to withdraw our troops from Egypt and Cyprus, and to seal up the exits from the Mediterranean and Red Sea to our enemies by a strong occupation of Gibraltar and Perim. Thereby, during the first period of the war, we shall be in a position of overwhelming strength by sea everywhere throughout the world outside the Mediterranean. We shall secure our vast commerce and the food supply of our population, and we can reduce and capture at our leisure any or all of the numerous naval bases and valuable colonial possessions of France outside the Mediterranean. Should the proved results of this policy not be sufficient to terminate the war favorably for us, we shall then be later on in a most favorable position for pushing it to a satisfactory issue, by re-entering the Mediterranean and beating our enemies therein by sea, wherever they are to be found.

CHINA'S OFFER TO JAPAN

Terms of the Surrender of Her War Ships at Wei-Hai-Wei.

CONDITIONS ACCEPTED BY JAPAN

A Chinese Attack at Hai-Cheng Repulsed by the Invaders—New War Ships for the Japanese Navy.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Central News correspondent in Tokio telegraphs under yesterday's date:

"Gen. Nodzu reports that to-day the Chinese forces under Gens. Hsu, Chang, and Yih were concentrated at Hai-Cheng from the Liao-Yang, New-Chwang, and Yinkas roads. They attacked the city, but after suffering heavy losses were repulsed. The Japanese losses were small."

From Port Arthur the Central News has this dispatch:

"A detachment of Japanese cavalry occupied Ning-Hai-Chu on the morning of the 12th without encountering opposition. Natives say that on the 9th the Chinese force at Hunchaton was divided in two parts. The larger one fled toward Fu-Shan-Shen and the smaller to Yen-Tai. All the inhabitants of Ning-Hai-Chu are submissive and many welcome the Japanese to the town.

"On Feb. 14, in the afternoon, Marshal Oyama reported on the state of affairs at Wei-Hai-Wei. He said that a proposal had been tendered to the Japanese flagship Matsusima to surrender the war ships and the remaining forts and their armament at Wei-Hai-Wei, provided that the foreigners of the military and naval force be released under a guarantee obtained from an Admiral of a neutral power. The Japanese accepted all the conditions excepting the one concerning the guarantee, and the agreement was concluded.

"Marshal Oyama confirms the former report of the suicides of Admiral Ting, Commodore Liu, and Gen. Chang. All three left letters addressed to the flagship. The garrison of Liu-Kung-Tao was conducted beyond the Japanese line and was set free. The Chinese seamen will be treated in the same manner. The foreigners who were captured will be taken to some more distant point and will be released there."

The Central News correspondent in Wei-Hai-Wei says in a dispatch dated Feb. 13 and delayed in transmission:

"Admiral Ito accepted yesterday Admiral Ting's proposals for the surrender of the Chinese fleet. He requested the officer who conducted the negotiation for Ting to open the military port of Wei-Hai-Wei and return this morning to arrange the details of the naval capitulation. The officer came back early to-day and informed Admiral Ito that Admiral Ting, Commodore Liu, and Gen. Chang had committed suicide. Admiral John MacClure, he said, was the officer upon whom had devolved the duty of negotiating for the surrender. Admiral Ito then sent a letter to MacClure as to the arrangements for the capitulation."

The Standard's correspondent in Berlin says that the Mikado and Premier Count Ito approve of China's choice of Li Hung Chang as peace envoy. The special Chinese mission at St. Petersburg has been instructed, the correspondent learns, to secure an understanding with Russia by making important concessions to her.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 17.—The special Chinese envoys who were sent ostensibly to congratulate the Czar upon his marriage arrived here last evening, and rode at once to the Hotel de l'Europe. To-day the hotel corridors are blocked with enormous packages of rich silks, brocades, china, carvings, and other wedding gifts from the Emperor of China.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Navy Department has information that Japan has ordered two first-class battleships in England to be built on the Thames, one at Blackwell and the other at London. They are to be of 12,250 tons' displacement, length 370 feet, breadth 73 feet, to have armor for 226 feet of their length of from 10 to 18 inches thickness, and an indicated horse power of 14,000.

Their armament will be two twelve-inch breech-loading rifles behind 14 inches of armor, and ten six-inch rapid-fire guns. The armor plates are to be Harveyized, 6,000 tons having been ordered. These are the first battleships ordered for the Japanese Navy, which has heretofore consisted exclusively of cruisers and torpedo boats. The Japanese have learned the value of such ships in the war with China. Naval officials declare this to be Japan's first step toward maritime power.

MORE OUTRAGES IN ARMENIA.

Peasants Flying from the Disturbed Districts Seized and Killed.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Prof. Minas Toheraz, editor of Armenia, says he has letters from Turkey telling of more outrages. The Turks have seized several parties of peasants who were leaving the disturbed districts for the frontier, he says, have killed the men and carried off the women. His correspondents report that elsewhere the Kurds have killed all the Armenians of any local reputation.

Another story is to the effect that some 200 Armenians, held as political prisoners in Van, are tortured periodically with the bastinado and hot irons, and during the recent cold weather were obliged to go outdoors without clothes.

The Standard's Constantinople correspondent says:

"The Government hirelings who went to the disturbed villages in Armenia before the arrival of the commission obtained the signatures of the ignorant peasantry to a document purporting to be a petition to the Sultan not to enforce the cholera regulations. It was really a declaration that the so-called massacres had been greatly exaggerated. The Sultan, after vainly trying to intimidate Izmirlian, the new Armenian Patriarch, now flatters him, praising his tactful conduct in affairs touching the national welfare."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 17.—The commission sent to investigate the Armenian outrages is still at Moosh. The Europeans wished to visit the villages in the neighborhood, but the authorities decline to let them, saying that the foreign delegates were entitled to watch the proceedings, but not to collect evidence.

EX-MAYOR GILROY INDIGNANT.

His Plans for Visiting Italy May Be Changed by News from This City.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The United Press correspondent called upon ex-Mayor Gilroy of New-York to-day to get his statement as to the report that an indictment had been found against him by the New-York Grand Jury.

Mr. Gilroy said that he was more than indignant. He spoke bitterly of the "levity of the newspapers which gave publicity to an absurd and incomprehensible rumor concerning his administration of the Department of Public Works." The only investigation during his Commissionership, he said, was conducted by the Fassett committee in 1890. With eleven men working for six weeks, the committee had been unable to reveal anything except what was favorable to his administration.

Mr. Gilroy will start for Italy to-morrow evening unless developments in New-York change his plans.

THE POPE SAYS MASS.

His Holiness Still Suffering from Rheumatic Pains.

ROME, Feb. 17.—The Pope said mass this morning in the presence of a few persons, and later received a band of Italian pilgrims in the throneroom. He is still somewhat rheumatic, and he showed signs of fatigue. Forty American tourists, who have just arrived here, have requested his Holiness to give them an audience.

A Republican Deputy Elected.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—M. Faure, Republican, was elected Deputy in Lyons to-day to take the seat left vacant by the death of M. Burdeau, President of the Chamber.

Opening of the Carnival at Nice.

NICE, Feb. 17.—The carnival began to-day with the usual gayety, although the sky was overcast, and there was a disagreeable east wind. The procession was the largest in recent years. The costumes were as grotesque as ever. The triumphal car was fifty feet high. The streets are strewn ankle-deep with paper confetti.

Wreckage from the Lost Elbe.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The body of Wilhelm Murst, a fireman on the steamship Elbe, was washed ashore at Deal to-day. A lifebelt was fastened to it. An Elbe mail bag was found near by. The seal, which was intact, bore the mark, "Newspapers, Bremen for Chicago."

Two oars and several lifebelts from the Elbe came ashore about two miles from Deal.

Italian Trains Snowbound.

ROME, Feb. 17.—A heavy snow has fallen throughtout Central Italy. Three trains which left Ancona for Rome last night were able to proceed but forty miles. They have been fast in the snowdrifts near Fabriano for nine hours.

Prince Bismarck an Academician.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—The Royal Academy of Arts has elected Prince Bismarck an honorary member. The German colony in Vienna will give him a silver model of St. Stephen's Tower on his birthday.

Mrs. Mackay's Health Restored.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Mrs. John W. Mackay has recovered from her recent attack of influenza and bronchitis, and has started for Rome.

TWO HOBOKEN BOYS SMOTHERED

Their Bodies Found in Room 1 of a Brooklyn Hotel—Suicide Deemed Unlikely.

Henry Knoppe, eighteen years old, of 12 Hudson Street, and John Seimis, sixteen years old, of 7 Willow Street, Hoboken, N. J., called at Miller's Hotel, 15 and 17 Broadway, Brooklyn, shortly after midnight Saturday, and were assigned to Room No. 1.

They did not appear yesterday morning. One of the girls in the hotel, about 3 in the afternoon, discovered that gas was escaping. She traced it to Room 1. A policeman unlocked the door. Knoppe was found lying in bed, while Seimis was on the floor. They were dead.

The gas had evidently been turned off, and then, by accident, it is assumed, turned on again. An ambulance surgeon, from the Eastern District Hospital, said the young men had evidently been dead for some hours.

A satchel in the room gave a clue to who the young men were. In it were several shirts, a pack of playing cards, and letters addressed to Henry Knoppe, 12 Hudson Street, Hoboken, N. J. They were signed "Your sweetheart, Mary," and were from South Bethlehem, Penn. They were dated Dec. 26, 1894, Jan. 8, and Feb. 6, 1895, and Henry was advised to be a good boy, and to learn to write better. He was also thanked for a present.

The Brooklyn police notified the Hoboken authorities, and Mr. Seimis, the father of John Seimis, called and identified the bodies. He said they were friends and were good boys. He could not account for their being in Brooklyn, and he was positive that their deaths were purely accidental.

In Hoboken it was said that both boys were employed as clerks by F. C. Langham, grocer, at 12 Hudson Street. They were not seen after they left the store Friday night.

PUNISHMENT IN THE FUTURE LIFE

The Rev. Dr. Eaton Declares It Will Not Be Everlasting.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Eaton, pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, preached on "Endless Punishment" last evening.

"There was a time," he said, "when the discussion of endless punishment excited profound interest among clergymen and laity, but such is not the case now. If there is future life at all, it is important that we adjust our lives to a good disposition in the next world. Man can do nothing better in preparing for the next world than by doing his duty day by day.

"If we were to believe that life were to end at death, man's thoughts and aims would not be fixed so high as when we believe in a hereafter.

"It is the most arrant nonsense to say a man can live as well without the belief of a hereafter as with it. Neither by the light of the Bible, by reason, study, or the heart, can I have any association with any clergyman of any church so long as he teaches endless alienation from the presence of God.

"There is one thing a man should have above everything else—that is sincerity; to teach that which we believe, and to take out of our creed everything we do not believe.

"If the doctrine be a true doctrine, it should be continually referred to in the pulpit. If the endless punishment be true, then very many of our clergymen are to be condemned for their silence in the pulpit. There was a time when we flung texts at one another, but we have come to see the matter in a more manly way. God is good; He does not wish to see His children in endless punishment. He is able to bring all people to Himself. God is a God of power and of love, and in creating would make a perfect world. If the world were not perfect, then away with such a God, for He would not be perfect.

"Heaven cannot be heaven unless all the human family is gathered there. The Bible does not teach endless punishment. There are some passages that seem to teach that doctrine, but the Bible, as a whole, does not bear out such a doctrine. As we take the history of the Church, the light on the horizon seems to grow brighter and brighter. Some say, 'If there be no endless punishment, why should we in this world have a care about the next? If we have lived down in the dark caverns of sin and wrong, would not we be blinded by the brightness of God when we entered His presence?'

"The consequence of our acts must be borne, and the punishment will go on in the world beyond. But we refute the superstition of endless punishment handed down to us from pagan times."

FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH

New-York Sabbath Committee Holds a Meeting in Harlem.

A service under the direction of the New-York Sabbath Committee was held last night at the West End Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The pastor, Dr. John Balcom Shaw, presided, and introduced W. W. Hoppin of the Sabbath Committee and the Secretary of the same organization, the Rev. W. W. Atterbury, who gave brief talks.

Mr. Hoppin told of the law and its present workings. He said the issue of to-day was clear and open.

"The basis of the whole argument is," he said, "that we live in a country where by common consent the people, and especially the working people, want a day of rest."

The speaker told of the work done by the Sabbath Committee. Then he took up the objections to the proposed laws. The anti-Sabbatarians said it couldn't be enforced.

"Well," said the speaker, "if we say we cannot enforce a law with all our national wealth and power, we are in a very dangerous condition."

Dr. W. W. Atterbury, the Secretary of the committee, told about addressing the Socialists on the Bowery, who were in favor of Sunday rest. When one of them had told the speaker that he was an Anarchist, Dr. Atterbury had responded that he was, too, but he thought that perfect anarchy, where each man was a law to himself, was synonimous with the millennium.

Then Dr. Atterbury took up the excise question. He was armed with the reports of the Excise Board in 1867-8-9, when, under Gov. Fenton, an excise law was enforced. In those years the arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct on Sundays was only 50 per cent. of what it was on week days. This hardly jibed, he said, with the remarks of Mayor Strong on the subject. Contrary to the Mayor, the law was enforced with good results.

Definition of Newspaper Man.

From The Westminster Gazette.

What is the proper definition of "a newspaper man?" We trust that the explanation of the term given in one of the police courts yesterday will not be taken as of general application:

The prisoner described himself as a newspaper man.

The Magistrate—What do you say you are?

The prisoner explained that he was a good deal abroad; that he was waiting for a lady, and that he took two or three drinks.

BERLIN'S CHARITY BALL

The Closing Event of a Brilliant Social Season.

WILLIAM AND THE EMPRESS THERE

A Tremendous Crush from 5 o'Clock Till Midnight—Guests Stand Shoulder to Shoulder in the Big Opera House.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—The money aristocracy of Berlin, who hold sway in society just outside the nobility and Court, had its annual carnival, the subscription ball, at the Royal Opera House on Wednesday evening. As usual, the affair was under the personal patronage of the Emperor and Empress.

This is the great opportunity of the season for those Berliners who are sufficiently rich to help public charities and are debarred from the capital's high life and the charmed circle of the Old Castle. It is in fact their only chance to see among them the imperial family and the attendant noblemen. The Emperor is the attraction. He goes to draw the big bankers and shopkeepers and their families, and thus swell the charity fund, and the ladies and gentlemen of his household go because he does.

The subscription ball is noteworthy also as marking the end of the social season, which this year has been remarkable for the strain put upon the social leaders. To call it a ball, however, is hardly correct. The parquet of the big opera house had been built over with an even dancing floor. The space seemed ample until the guests began to arrive, but as early as 5 o'clock it was evident that dancing would be hardly possible. The guests were then densely paced, standing shoulder to shoulder, with not even room enough to shift positions without risking torn clothes and frowns of remonstrance. They were awaiting the hour officially set for the arrival of the Court and the opening dance.

Persons coming between 7 and 9 were obliged to jam themselves into small spaces along the walls, struggle through the crowd to the front, or give it all up and go back home. After four hours of crushing and sweltering, the patient throng heard somebody moving about in the royal box. A few minutes later, about 9 o'clock, Count Hochberg, the intendent in chief of the royal opera, appeared at the front of the box, tapped on the rail three times with his wand, and the orchestra and chorus began the hymn of welcome.

All eyes were fixed intently on the middle box, whose broad stairs lead down to the floor of the house. In a moment Count Hochberg, leading the Baroness Gersdorff, came down the steps. Behind them were the Emperor, in Hussar uniform, and the Empress, in an antique rose-colored costume, with a collar of large pearls and an abundance of silver embroidery and gauze over all. The crowd tried to make itself small, and, after intense jamming and packing, succeeded in leaving a narrow lane for the imperial party. It was close quarters, and, as the Emperor walked around the room, his arm constantly brushed the wall, while the Empress's train swept over the troubled surface of boots and shoes in the front line of spectators. As soon as the hymn of welcome was over, the orchestra struck the opening notes of the polonaise, and the dancing was supposed to begin.

The imperial party walked toward the reserved boxes in this order: Count Hochberg and Baroness Gersdorff, the Emperor and Empress, Prince Henry of Prussia and the Princess Frederick Charles, Prince Max of Baden and the Princess Henry, Prince Ernst of Saxe-Weimar and the Princess Frederick Leopold, the hereditary Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and the Princess Frederick of Hohenzollern, and Court Marshal Count zu Eulenburg and the Baroness von Keller. The march ended in front of the royal box.

The chief dancer, specially named by his Majesty to lead the ball, then came forward and by strenuous effort cleared space enough for several couples, who did some formal but conscientious work in the little circle. Most of the other guests stood in stolid silence watching the imperial party and the conspicuous officials, noblemen, and diplomatists near them. Prominent in the groups nearest the imperial couple were, besides the courtiers, the Princess of Hohenlohe, the Prince and Princess of Fuerstenberg, the Princess of Pless, the Prince and Princess Radziwill, and the Ambassadors and their wives. Everybody who possessed a decoration had it on, and the women displayed overwhelming quantities of diamonds, pearls, and rubies.

After the imperial couple had ceased to be the one centre of interest, the costumes of the Court ladies were discussed generally. The general opinion was that the extravagance of dress at Court during the present season must have been all that the newspapers have depicted it.

The Emperor and the Empress staid until 11 o'clock. The Emperor was in good spirits. He greeted all his acquaintances warmly and visited freely the occupants of the diplomatic boxes. After a few minutes with M. Herbette, the French Ambassador, and Mme. Herbette, he stopped for some time with Mr. and Mrs. Runyon. He and the American Ambassador exchanged stories with such success that the parquet rang with their laughter. During the rest of the evening the Runyons got a good share of public attention, as they were supposed to have been especially favored by the Emperor.

With supper over and the Court gone, the crowd on the floor began to decrease rapidly before midnight, and by 12:30 o'clock it was possible to dance, and between 1 and 2, when the ball closed, there were many couples on the floor.

The Emperor roused the ire of the Roman Catholics by singling out Count Hoensbroech for a long conversation at last week's Court ball. Hoensbroech deserted the Jesuit Order, published pamphlets against it, joined the Evangelical Church, and ever since has been denounced bitterly by the whole Catholic press. That Emperor William should treat him with any special favor has been resented by Catholics as disrespect of their faith. The matter was regarded as of small importance until the agitation of the Clerical editors this week seemed to threaten the maturing friendship between the Chancellor and the Catholic Deputies. Prince Hohenlohe felt that his plan of a Clerical-Conservative alliance was in danger, and is understood to have mentioned his fears to the Emperor.

At all events, word has come from the Court circle that his Majesty did not intend to distinguish Hoensbroech in any manner, but was merely curious to learn what changed his religious convictions, and when he decided to declare his conversion. The Reichsbote and Kreuzzeitung protest that, as the head of the Prussian Evangelical Church, the Emperor had the best right in the world to question a new member as to his reasons for becoming a Protestant, especially when that member is being persecuted for his new faith by former friends of his family. Most of the newspapers, outside the Clerical Party organs, say merely that it is the Emperor's duty and privilege to speak with everybody received at Court, and that nobody has the right to criticise him for his courtesy.

Ambassador Runyon and Mrs. Runyon will be at home from 3 to 5 o'clock on Washington's Birthday. The Embassy has received recently numerous applications from American visitors for presentation at Court. Mr. Runyon has answered that it is quite impossible to grant these requests. He is anxious to have this understood, so as to prevent the disappointment of persons coming to Berlin to be introduced to the Emperor. American visitors, he hopes, will give up the idea of being presented by their Ambassador.

The Customs Tariff Committee of the Reichstag has approved the proposal to increase the duty on cottonseed oil from 4 marks to 10 marks.

It has been made known officially that the Federal Council will reject the Reichstag's resolution to repeal the dictatorship laws in Alsace-Lorraine. The committee in charge of the anti-Socialist law will not end the discussion of the measure before the middle of March, and the vote in the Reichstag can hardly be taken before Easter.

The Emperor has almost recovered from the attack of influenza which kept him in his room yesterday, and to-day has received the official reports as usual. He is greatly concerned for the condition of Archduke Albrecht of Austria, and has ordered that bulletins be sent to him hourly from the Archduke's bedside.

Prince Bismarck has telegraphed from Friedrichsruh that he approves of the programme adopted by the new Agrarian Union, which is composed of members of both Prussian houses. He declines the Presidency, on the plea of age. Freiherr von Schorlemer-Alst is likely to get the office.

The cold is abating, although the Baltic harbors from Memel to Lubeck are made navigable only by the constant use of ice breakers. Many steamers and sailing vessels which were frozen fast have been got loose to-day.

SAINT CANNON'S RAILROAD

An Agent of the Utah Congressman Coming to New-York to Raise Funds for Its Construction.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—It is asserted in Washington to-night that an agent of George Q. Cannon has either arrived in New-York or is on his way there, to complete the arrangements for obtaining the funds with which to construct the railroad with which Cannon has been identified in Utah. The Improvement Company which contemplates this line to the Pacific coast was described in The New-York Times, and it seems to have been an enterprise the fortunes of which were dependent to some extent upon the carrying of the Territory in the last election by the Republicans.

While Democrats have been too much excited over the financial situation during the week to study the Utah situation carefully, they have obtained a sufficient understanding of the revelations in The New-York Times to get the impression that Utah was sold out to a very sordid gang of adventurers in the last campaign, and the conviction is strong that the Republican leaders and George Q. Cannon had a perfect understanding, carried out, on Cannon's part, by the exertion of all the influence he could exert to control the Mormon vote for the Republican ticket. It is just possible that Mr. James S. Clarkson may be found in New-York in communication with the visiting representative of Utah.

Mr. Clarkson had a talk with a correspondent of The New-York Times recently, in which he said, among other things:

"The story of The New-York Times is very interesting, but I know of no way in which it can establish its claims as to the truthfulness of its statements, for I am certain that there never has been any such arrangement between the Republican Party and President Cannon to place the Territory in the Republican column. The statement that Chairman Manley of the National Republican Committee and I were in Salt Lake City after the election last Fall is only half true. I was there, but Manley was not, and I do not believe that he has been in Utah. I was there, as I had done several times before, in the interest of a railroad project, the object of which is to construct a railroad from Salt Lake to the Pacific coast. I talked with Mr. Cannon then and with leading Gentile bankers, financiers, and property holders, and endeavored to interest them financially in the railroad scheme. Politics cut absolutely no figure in this enterprise, for it takes money to build a railroad. I know that the Salt Lake community and the people of Utah generally are closely interested in the construction of this railroad, and I can assure you that no politics could possibly have entered into the scheme. I will add that this project is being pushed by more Democrats than Republicans. This is the only explanation of my visits to Utah."

Mr. Clarkson says that he knows nothing whatever of any deal having been made between the Republican leaders and President George Q. Cannon in the interest of the Republican Party, and that the statement that he had interested himself in disposing of Sugar stock in which Cannon was concerned was as absurd as it was untrue.

PATRIOTIC SONS OF ISRAEL

Grand Master Harburger Tells the Order About Its Founders.

The Executive Committee of the United States Grand Lodge of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel met yesterday at 791 Lexington Avenue. Of those present were Julius Harburger, Grand Master; S. Hoffheimer, First Deputy Grand Master; M. S. Meyerhoff, Second Deputy Grand Master, of Philadelphia; Adolph Pike, Third Deputy Grand Master, of Chicago; I. H. Goldsmith, David Keller, William A. Gans, Judge Philip Stein of the Superior Court of Chicago, Maier Berliner, Herman Stiefel, Benjamin Blumenthal, L. Frankenthaler, Jacob Cane, Jacob A. Berk, Ferdinand Abraham of Boston, Isaac Hamburger, I. J. Schwarzkopf, and S. B. Hamburger.

In his annual address Grand Master Harburger spoke of the patriotic tendency of citizens as hastening swift reaction from the baneful effect of hard times, and predicted a steady return to prosperity.

While the strain on the treasury of the order was great, it had fully carried out its humanitarian obligations, and furthered the chief aim of the members, the amelioration of the condition of the masses.

In concluding his address, Mr. Harburger said:

"The founders of the order emigrated from their European homes after a futile attempt to assist in establishing a free Government on imperial soil, landed on the shores of America, and in its free environments gave to the Hebrews of this country a fraternal organization, which has been a blessing to the land. Its members always bear in mind that they are living under a Government of the people, who, by their united strength, have made this Republic the greatest Nation on earth, of which we, as American Israelites, form a component part, and under the banner of our fraternity speak to our brotherhood in language breathing with fervor and patriotism our true Americanism."

The address, which was applauded at every point, was accepted, and its recommendations were adopted.

FELL FROM THE TOP OF EAST ROCK PARK

Body of an Unknown Young Man Found in New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 17.—An unknown young man lost his life to-day by falling from the top of East Rock Park. The body was discovered about 1 o'clock. The top of the rock is about 400 feet above the street level, and the body was lying on a ledge about 75 feet from the top of the rock. On the body were several waybills, one from Lynchburg, Va., for a bale of hay, and one from Rochester, N. Y. A rebate railroad check showed that on Feb. 15 the man rode from New-London to this city. There was quite a sum of money on the body. At the point directly above where the body was found there is a disturbance of the earth which indicates that the man slipped and went over the cliff.

A YOUNG MAN WHO THREW THINGS

He Was Unceremoniously Hustled from the Imperial Music Hall.

A young man, well-known about town, was forcibly ejected last night from the Imperial Music Hall.

The young man, escorting Nina Farrington and another woman, entered a box in the second tier about 10:30. A female impersonator was singing. The women were so pleased that they threw to him the large boquets they carried.

A quartet furnished the next number. The young man objected to them at once, and began throwing wads of paper at them. The audience hissed, and the man, who was evidently intoxicated, began to talk. Then he threw an ottoman on the stage.

A special officer rushed to the box, and unceremoniously hustled him into the street.

The Pastor Put Out the Fire.

A defective gas burner caused a slight fire last night at 9 o'clock in the German Baptist Church, at 223 and 225 West Sixty-seventh Street. The fire was discovered just at the conclusion of the services, and most of the congregation knew nothing of it. The gas flame had set fire to some of the woodwork in the rear of the church.

The fire was extinguished by the pastor, William Roeber, and the church attendants before the Fire Department arrived. The loss will not exceed $25.

TO DR. TAYLOR'S MEMORY

Services Held Last Evening in the Broadway Tabernacle.

ALL DENOMINATIONS REPRESENTED

Elegant Tributes from Dr. John Hall, Dr. Hastings, Dr. Buckley, and Rabbi Gottheil.

The memory of the Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor was tenderly honored yesterday at the evening services in the Broadway Tabernacle, of which he was pastor emeritus, in addresses made by the Rev. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, President of the Faculty and Professor of Sacred Rhetoric of the Union Theological Seminary; Rabbi Gustave Gottheil of the Temple Emanu-El; the Rev. J. M. Buckley, editor of The Christian Advocate, and the Rev. Henry M. Sanders of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church.

The Tabernacle's pews were nearly all filled to their seating capacity, and nearly every one in the audience wore mourning. The choir gallery, pulpit, and rail were draped in black, and in front of the pulpit was a wreath of lilies, white roses, mignonette and palms, intermingled with smilax. Sprays of palms were on each side of the pulpit. The Rev. Henry A. Stimson, pastor of the Tabernacle, officiated.

In the organ loft was Dr. S. N. Penfield, and C. W. Hawley was choir master. The musical and choral selections included "Let Not Your Heart Be Troubled," Foster; "What Are These that Are Arrayed?" Stainer, and Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar," Schnecker.

Dr. Buckley opened the services in impressive prayer. He counseled submission to Divine will in the hour of sorrow. Dr. Stinson, in introducing Dr. Hall, spoke of Dr. Taylor as distinguished by the presence of God's spirit in his heart. The services were not for the Tabernacle only, but to give an opportunity to many who knew and esteemed his value, near and dear friends, to word their sense of appreciation of his services and grief at his death.

Dr. Hall, who was much moved at several points in his address, said that he thought it eminently proper to hold a meeting of such a character so as to impress on the memories of those present facts in regard to the brother who had been taken home. He was sure that if Dr. Taylor had been consulted he would have asked not so much that the talk be about him, but of the power of the Holy Spirit in the recollections that were evoked.

When Dr. Taylor was a minister in Liverpool, Dr. Hall was a minister in Dublin, and when Dr. Taylor came to be a minister in this city, it was natural for them to come into close relations and it was a pleasure to the speaker that their relations were of this character.

Dr. Hall dwelt affectionately on the traits of his admirable friend. His simplicity, candor, gentleness, and directness made up a character that gave confidence and compelled admiration. It was fortunate, the speaker said, that Dr. Taylor was an author, as his books will be a memory of what he preached, and he was thankful that the books had a wide circulation, as "he, being dead, will speak in the time to come."

"A word of him as a minister," he said. "What are we as ministers? Ambassadors of Christ, God's messengers. What are we to do? Deliver his messages. That is what my brother endeavored to do. He labored with a single eye and set an example which I hope will be followed in ages to come."

As a sufferer, Dr. Hall said that the dead pastor was as admirable as in any other respect. It was the patience of Job that we see him after he was stricken and suffering. No one except those who have passed through such a trial knows what a strain on faith it is. But there was never a complaint from the patient, who frequently said he was in the Lord's hands.

Referring to Galatians, v., 22: "But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long suffering, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, meekness, temperance," Dr. Hall said:

"It is a beautiful and comforting thing, dear friends, that all this fruit of the Spirit can be borne while we lie on sick beds. I see not a few here on whose heads are indications of advancing years. Be thankful that even so, you can bring forth this fruit with the grace of the Spirit working on you.

"I may be permitted to say that, as I look over the years that are past, I miss not a few of the saintly men I met when I first came here, and when I go to the other side it is the same. I have a certain sadness in these moments of reminiscence, but I look forward myself to the time when I shall be in the assemblage of the Church of the Firstborn. God grant that we may all have this encouraging, stimulating assurance."

Dr. Hastings said he loved Dr. Taylor so deeply that it was very hard for him to talk of him. He was his pastor for several years, and the recollections of their entire acquaintance were very pleasant. When Dr. Hastings left his pulpit he told Dr. Taylor that he wished to sit in his congregation.

"Will that do?" asked Dr. Taylor. "You are a Presbyterian, I a Congregationalist."

"That will make no difference," was Dr. Hastings's reply.

"But what will your brethren say?"

"I do not care. I am going where I can get the spiritual good I want."

Of the traits of Dr. Taylor the speaker talked in eulogy. He had his own way of handling the Word of God. He was a remarkable preacher. Year in and year out he had always the aim and shaped his sermon to it to a height and a heat rarely known in pulpit administration. In the pulpit he was master of his subject, and every sentence was a step in advance toward the end arrived at.

Dr. Taylor was greater, the speaker said, in the greatness of his heart than in anything else. When stricken with paralysis, it was pitiful. He yearned to stand again in the pulpit and preach again the Gospel. In this condition he attended service in a little country church, and after the sermon Dr. Hastings found him in tears, and he said:

"Oh, I think I could make a beginning again in this dear little church!"

Rabbi Gottheil spoke with emotion, for in his remarks he alluded to the death of one of Dr. Taylor's children, and to the death, in 1893, of his own wife. Addressing his audience as "Brethren," he said that in the Summer, four years ago, he was in the neighborhood of the Tabernacle. It was Sunday, and the door was open.

Having a conviction that no one should find the door of the house of God open and not enter and utter an invocation, Dr. Gottheil went in and sat by the door. In the pulpit stood the man who had been taken away. It was not difficult for the speaker to come on a theological plane with that preacher who talked of the sanctifying influences of a great sorrow, and told of his own experience when the Angel of Death was hovering over the couch of one dear to him. He spoke tenderly and hopefully. Dr. Gottheil's heart was touched. When the hand of providence was laid heavily on him it was a consolation to remember Dr. Taylor's words.

"I can," continued the Rabbi, "bring you no fair flower to lay on his grave, but the tribute to him that the words spoken by him sank so deep in my heart that when my hour of trial came I remembered them and I was comforted."

In conclusion, Dr. Gottheil said:

"This congregation will ever remember the blessing enjoyed in having Dr. Taylor as its pastor. As a citizen of this great city I can never forget that he labored for the release of those burdens which are not on all of us alike."

Dr. Buckley gave many pleasant reminiscences of Dr. Taylor, whom he first saw at Liverpool in the second year of the civil war, when Henry Ward Beecher was addressing an audience in his endeavor to create sentiment in favor of the North. They met again when Dr. Taylor was preaching from the pulpit of Dr. Storrs and Dr. Buckley had an opportunity of cementing what to him was love at first sight.

When stricken, Dr. Taylor retained all his intellectuality. Dr. Buckley spoke enthusiastically of his rare gifts and social qualities.

Dr. Sanders's address was a glowing panegyric of Dr. Taylor's life and character. He spoke with peculiar joy, he said, because he represented another community of Christians, and came to put a twig in the chaplet to his memory. Dr. Taylor was a perfect working model, a successful personal exemplification of the model of the Christian minister. He made the Book of God the very God of books.

A letter from Bishop Potter, expressing regret at inability to be present to join in the tribute to Dr. Taylor, was read. The benediction was pronounced by Dr. Hastings.

CARS RUN ON SCHEDULE TIME

Strikers Address the Public—Trolley Car Fractures the Skull of Milkman Lewis Albrecht.

Cars on the Brooklyn Heights Railroad were run on schedule time yesterday, and the fact that the announcement had been made that the strike was off induced many persons to use them instead of the elevated roads.

President Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights Company said to a reporter for The New-York Times last night that he had received applications from 600 old men and that some of them had been put back to work, but not many, as there were few vacancies. He did not think there would be any conflict between the old and the new men.

Efforts were continued in Greenpoint, on the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Road, to induce motormen to leave cars, and stones were thrown, and for this reason the police were not withdrawn from the cars, but they were taken off the cars operated by the Brooklyn Heights Company.

District Assembly No. 75, K. of L., at the meeting at which the strike was declared off, issued an address to the public to this effect:

"It is a matter of record that we have exhausted every honorable means to effect a friendly settlement, but the trolley officials assumed a most uncompromising attitude, and refused to make a single concession in response to our reasonable requests. They went further, and, so far from improving the conditions of their employes, they insisted, upon terms far less favorable than they had made without protest in 1894 and previous years.

"Their exactions forced their employes to suspend labor on Jan. 14 last. Since then, as is well known, there never has been a day on which the men and their representatives have not been willing to meet the companies in a friendly spirit and go more than half way in an endeavor to adjust amicably a difficulty that entailed hardships on the employes, as well as incalculable loss and inconvenience to the public.

"The companies have not had the same consideration for the public, the same spirit of compromise. They started out to starve their employes into submission, and they have finally succeeded. It has been a fight of dollars against empty stomachs, and, as was to have been expected, the dollars have won a victory, though a dear one. Our people, after a heroic resistance, have at last submitted to the inevitable. The civil, the military, and in some instances the judicial powers have all been used to coerce them.

"Is it any wonder that now, at the end of five weeks of this unequal strike, they are forced to admit defeat?"

President Norton and Superintendent Quinn of the Atlantic Avenue Company will appear in the Kings County Court of Sessions this morning to plead to the indictments charging them with having violated the ten-hour law.

Trolley Car 1,523 of the Gates Avenue line at 5:25 o'clock yesterday morning ran into a milk wagon, owned and driven by Lewis Albrecht of 1,157 Greene Avenue, at Gates and Patchen Avenues. The wagon was upset, the milk cans were thrown into the street, and the milk lost, and Albrecht was picked up from under the fender of the car. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where it was found he had received a fracture of the skull. At the time of the accident, there was a squad of policemen on the car under command of Roundsman Kohlmeyer. They arrested William Annaugh, the motorman, and Frank Wood, the conductor, on the charge of criminal negligence.

THREE FIREMEN INJURED

One of Them So Badly that He Cannot Possibly Survive.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Three firemen were injured here this evening at a fire in the mills of the R. T. French Company, manufacturers of spices and baking powder. A ladder was put up from one of the trucks to a fourth-story window of the burning building, and while William Nolan was standing on the top the truck below turned over in the snow. The ladder swerved slowly over to one side, carrying Nolan with it, and came near falling on a crowd of firemen underneath.

Patrick Conway, Assistant Foreman of Hose No. 4, was knocked from another ladder, was carried to the ground by the falling ladder, and was fatally injured. The ladder fell on top of him, fracturing four of his ribs, breaking his left ankle, and injuring him internally. He is not expected to live until morning. Nolan's teeth were knocked out, and he was badly bruised.

The fire damaged the building to the extent of about $1,000, and the stock, which was valued at $65,000, to the extent of $40,000. Edward Colbert, the other fireman, was standing near the bottom of the ladder, but jumped, and was not seriously hurt.

A RIOT OF DRUNKEN MINERS

They Wreck a Saloon in Midvale, Penn., and Break Open a Safe.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 17.—The mining village of Midvale was the scene of a riot last night. Saturday was payday at the mines, and the Huns, Slavs, and Polanders drank freely. During the night the Slavs and Poles engaged in a pitched battle in the saloon of Michael Canfield. The Poles drove the Slavs from the place, and then assaulted the proprietor.

They wrecked everything in the place and carried the safe out into the street, where they broke it open. The proprietor says it contained over $1,600, which he drew from a bank on Friday to make a payment on a property. Eight men were seriously wounded in the fight. John Molenski, it is believed, will die.

PLATE GLASS TO BE ADVANCED IN PRICE

That will Be the First Matter to Engage the Attention of the Trust.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 17.—The Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, the name under which the plate-glass "combine" will operate, will begin business in Pittsburg about April 1.

The company will have a capital of $10,000,000. The only factories not included in the combine are the Dupauw Company of Alexandria and New-Albany and the Irwin (Penn.) plant. E. A. Ford will very probably be made President of the big corporation.

Prices will be advanced immediately about 10 per cent. above current rates.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock

LAWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

Delegates to the Annual League Meeting to Legislate To-day.

MANY IMPORTANT CHANGES SUGGESTED

Asbury Park and Boston Wheelmen Both Working Hard to Secure the Championship Race Meet for 1895.

Nearly every State in the Union was represented at the Grand Union Hotel yesterday, where the cyclists are congregating for the annual meeting of the League of American Wheelmen, which begins to-day. The delegates came in on every train, and more will arrive to-day. They represent the brains of the governing body of cyclists, and their deliberations during the next two or three days will be of absorbing interest to the devotees of the sport in general.

Secretary Abbot Bassett says the meeting will be the most important ever held by the league, some radical changes having been proposed and favored by the delegates. The present constitution is regarded as faulty,

Charles H. Luscomb,
Retiring President L. A. W.

and the actual demands of the association prompt changes which are generally conceded to be indispensable at present.

In addition to the proposed changes there will be a fight for the league race meet such as was never seen before. Asbury Park wants it and is entitled to it, and the delegates from Boston say the same thing of their city. This contest, so the parties most interested claim, will be the chief issue of the meeting.

The color line question is another matter which may give the delegates considerable trouble, and then again it may not. At any rate, it is very liable to come up for discussion, for Chief Consul Jacquish of Illinois has given notice that he will move to strike out the word "white" from the constitution.

Among the arrivals of shining lights yesterday may be mentioned A. C. Willison of Cumberland, Md., who is as sure of being elected President as anybody could be; George A. Perkins of Boston, who has what the boys term a "cinch" on the First Vice Presidency; Sterling Elliott of "good roads" fame, also of Boston; Charles H. Luscomb of Brooklyn, the retiring President; Isaac B. Potter, Chief Consul of the New-York State Division; R. G. Betts, delegate from this city; James S. Holmes, ex-Chief Consul of the New-Jersey Division; Col. W. W. Watts, one of the most popular of all the Kentucky wheelmen; Chief Consul Merritt of Maine, J. Johnston Wood of this city, Secretary-Treasurer Charles S. Howard of the Masachusetts Division, Abbot Bassett, the league's Secretary; C. R. Zacharias of Asbury Park, C. P. Root of The Referee, and Chief Consul G. L. Cook of Rhode Island.

Asbury Park or Boston for the Meet.

To refer to the race meet matter, it can be said that it is a question which interests every wheelman. In the first case, it is the big meet of the year, the one at which the champions are introduced to an expectant multitude. Of course, everybody in this section of the country favors Asbury Park because of its natural advantages.

The feeling in favor of Asbury Park has assumed larger proportions daily, and the members of the local committee have been whooping up things to the fullest extent in the line of promising entertainments and good times without end if the cyclers decide to accept the hospitality of their seashore city. There is no reason to believe these promises will not be kept, and the meet at Asbury Park would undoubtedly be one of the most enjoyable and successful in the history of the league.

There are few places in the entire country which possess so many attractions for such a monster gathering as Asbury Park has to offer. Apart from that, the town is well fitted for the comfort of the guests, as well as for their pleasure. The people demonstrated their ability in this direction last

Robert Gentle,
Chief Consul New-Jersey L. A. W.

year, when at the height of the season they provided for and entertained the thousands of editors and school teachers who chose to hold their conventions there.

Features at the Seaside Resort.

The racing element will find everything it could wish for. The big athletic grounds are charmingly situated on the shores of picturesque Deal Lake, and are provided with a big, covered grand stand facing a fast one-third of a mile track. Many successful meets have been held there under the auspices of the Asbury Park Wheelmen, which is known to be one of the liveliest clubs in the country, and which has among its members such riders as Zimmerman, Maddox, and Martin.

If the meet goes to Asbury Park, all members of the League of American Wheelmen and their families will find themselves in very hospitable hands. They will not only be the guests of the wheelmen, but of the Citizens' Committee as well, and will practically enjoy the freedom of the town. The bathing pavilions and hotels will be open to them at all times, and the programme being arranged for the entertainment includes fishing and sailing excursions, balls, clambakes, banquets, and drives and runs over the roads to the adjacent resorts—Long Branch, Hollywood, Seabright, Spring Lake, and Sea Girt.

The Southern and Western delegates are beginning to pay attention to the claims of Asbury Park on the point of location alone, as that place will be much easier for them to reach. In regard to transportation rates, Passenger Agent Wood of the Pennsylvania Railroad has stated that they would be as low to Asbury Park as to any other part of the country, and from some points in the West and South the rate would be 20 per cent lower to Asbury Park than to any other place.

The racing men, generally speaking, are in favor of the Summer City. This is shown by a petition secured by Champion Zimmerman during the recent cycle show. The appeal is addressed to the delegates attending the National Assembly. It asks them to cast their votes for Asbury. The names signed to the document are as follows:

A. W. Warren, "Ed." A. Nelson, Dixie Hines, E. C. Bald, William F. Murphy, C. G. Kilpatrick, C. E. Kluge, C. A. Benjamin, Arthur Sidwell, W. Measure, G. W. Case, W. J. Greer, J. E. Reiteer, M. F. Dirnberger, Jr., W. A. Wenzel, H. J. Hall, Jr., I. S. Bowdish, J. M. Foote, W. S. Maltby, A. Downes, W. Howe, J. H. Sykes, A. E. Goetz, George Bowman, J. Noah H. Slee, George W. Cole, J. E. Serre, League of American Wheelmen, No. 26,810; M. H. Brown, G. H. Van Emburge, E. B. Mode, T. Powers, K. L. Ryman, Samuel Brock, C. J. McCarty, E. H. Brandt, H. E. Morrel, I. B. Smith, Charles Seyffred, J. F. Darling, J. F. Aldrich, A. L. Starkweather, C. L. Healy.

M. Forney, E. G. Bode, Charles T. Earl, Charles Leibold, G. T. Buglund, Edward Johnson, "Alex." Schwaibach, F. Sternberg, J. H. Johnonnot, J. H. Toole, B. B. Stevens, William Bickel, Jr., E. S. Youse, Paul Grosch, Harry Wheeler, J. Van Benschoten, McKee & Harrington, Fenton S. Fox, William A. Thorp, W. Smalley Daniels, H. S. Fulper, J. W. Schoefer, W. M. Haradon, Frank L. C. Martin, C. M. Murphy, I. D. Phillips, H. S. Robinson, George C. Bartow, F. H. Campbell, Charles Wren, E. L. Blauvelt, W. B. Young, Theodore T. Merrill, F. H. Bissell, F. A. Hendricks, W. H. Owen, D. C. Henry, N. D. Griffin, W. B. Richards, S. G. Wittaker, C. H. Douglas, J. H. Sipp, C. H. Grifferth, S. J. Thompson.

J. G. Tucker, R. H. Franklyn, E. B. Fraser, George Watterman, E. Knight, E. E. Goodspeed, O. H. Hardy, A. K. Golden, S. L. Sheldon, P. Von Boeckman, M. R. Hines, F. H. Brown, A. P. Harris, Joseph A. Weaver, Jr., Edward S. Webbe, J. L. Lutz, Joseph Harrison, J. Rene Smith, H. B. Martin.

The signature of the only Zimmerman is missing, but one need not be surprised at this. "Zimmy" took into consideration his professional standing, and said that in his opinion it would not be best to have it appear along with those of A and B men.

Where Asbury Boomers Meet.

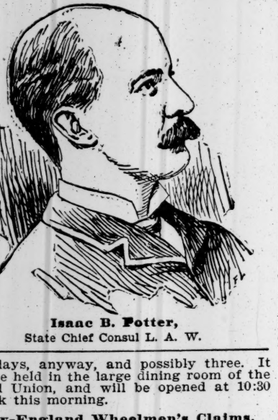
Asbury's headquarters at the Grand Union were opened to receive delegates on Saturday afternoon. Parlor A was secured for the purpose, and decorated for the occasion. Between the windows, outside, facing Fourth Avenue, has been placed a big cloth sign, perhaps 10 by 3 feet, containing Asbury's emblem, and the legend: "We're alive, and want the meet for '95."

Parlor A is the largest obtained by any delegation, and, judging by the number of gentlemen there yesterday, it is the most popular calling place. The south end of the room is tastefully decorated with the Stars and Stripes, and on frames arranged for the purpose are shown numerous photographic views of the great resort. Three punch bowls, presided over by three gentlemen of color, complete the Asbury outfit.

The Park was well represented at headquarters yesterday, some of its most prominent citizens being on hand to convince the delegates that Asbury is the only place for this year's meet. Besides the Jersey delegates, there were present from Asbury Councilman S. W. Kirkbride, A. R. Parson, A. C. Twining, Dr. A. F. Burton, Dr. I. G. Burton, John D. Beagle, N. W. Fenfield of The Daily Press, S. S. Wittenberg, Joseph L. Cliver, Thomas Pratt, J. E. Ralph, H. B. Ayres, C. R. Zacharias, Rene Smith, and Councilman G. F. Kroehl.

The Jersey delegates to the Assembly are Chief Consul Robert Gentle, ex-Chief Consul J. S. Holmes, Jr., "Fred" Keer, J. W. Dickinson, R. R. Chiswell, and J. C. Tattersall. They were among those seen in Parlor A yesterday.

The selection of a place for the meet will very likely be made to-day. The regular order of business will be as follows: Roll call, report of the Committee on Credentials, the reports of the President, Secretary, Treasurer, and the standing and special committees; unfinished business, referred business, election of officers, and new business. The meeting will occupy



Isaac B. Potter,
State Chief Consul L. A. W.

two days, anyway, and possibly three. It will be held in the large dining room of the Grand Union, and will be opened at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

New-England Wheelmen's Claims.

The New-England delegates are a unit for Boston. Most of them arrived yesterday morning by boat via Fall River. They have a parlor near Asbury's, where are dealt out to delegates race-meet literature and sugared words. Sterling Elliott is commander of the New-England forces. He is a very pleasant man to meet, and will convince one, if not on guard, that Boston is a pretty good place, after all. Asbury's friends should make it a point not to listen very long, before the matter is decided, to Mr. Elliott's persuasive eloquence.

Mr. Elliott's lieutenants are a likely lot of cyclists, and yesterday they did some quiet work and reported a number of converts. The party includes Vice Consul D. Edward Miller, Springfield; Secretary-Treasurer Charles S. Howard, George L. Sullivan, J. C. Kerrison, Arthur W. Robinson, Henry W. Robinson, A. D. Peck, A. E. Peck, W. C. Dillingham, N. W. Scarbird, Henry Crowther, C. W. Froudrinier, J. S. Dean, S. T. Williams, George A. Perkins, J. W. Seward, A. J. Oaks, W. D. Bradstreet, C. G. Percival, and C. T. Sibley, all of Boston, and J. Fred Adams of Haverhill.

In the booklet which visitors are handed at the Boston parlor is a brief story reading as follows: "When the Massachusetts delegates came home from the meeting of the National Assembly, at Louisville, last year, it was with a clear understanding that the annual Summer meeting for this year was to be held in Boston. It did not occur to us that we need do more than present a formal petition to the next Assembly. For the '94 meet there were three applicants —Boston, Denver, and Asbury Park. Both Denver and Asbury Park were particularly anxious to obtain the Boston votes in case Boston couldn't win. Asbury Park felt sure that most of those who favored Boston would naturally prefer the other Eastern city if Boston was withdrawn; hence Asbury Park was anxious to consummate the arrangement suggested by Mr. Watts. By this agreement Boston was assured of the support of both Asbury Park and Denver for 1895, regardless of which one should be the loser for 1894. In addition it was voted, on motion of Mr. Watts, of Kentucky, and seconded by James S. Holmes, Chief Consul of New-Jersey, 'That it is the sense of this meeting that Boston should have the meet for 1895.' It is true, that a member of the New-Jersey delegation, who was out of the room when the vote was taken, came in and announced that Asbury Park was in the field for 1895. Whereupon the Chief Consul of New-Jersey at once expressed his regret that such a 'break' had been made."

The Jersey men contradict the substance of this statement, and claim that they were not pledged to Boston. This contradiction appeared in The Times last Monday.

That Color-Line Question.

The delegates seemed to think yesterday that there would not be as much fuss over the color-line question as many people supposed.

Col. W. W. Watts of Louisville, who has been very prominent on this subject, was among those who took this view of the matter. Said he: "I don't believe many delegates will support Mr. Jacquish, (the man who says he will move to admit colored riders,) for the question was well disposed of at Louisville last year. There is no popular demand for the colored rider in the ranks of the league, and should he be admitted, the organization would lose 100 member where it gains one colored rider. It will require a two-thirds vote to win for Mr. Jacquish, and this will be a very hard thing to get. I should not be surprised if Mr. Jacquish decides not to present the subject."

In Col. Watts's party are Chief Consul Edward A. Neuhaus, Col. G. E. Johnson, one of the editors of The Courier Journal, and Col. E. H. Croninger of Covington. Col. Watts is Chairman of the Rules and Regulations Committee, and is one of the foremost cycling officials in the South.

There came to town with the Boston party a colored politician, who represents the Ninth Ward of that city in the House of Representatives. His name is Robert Teamoh. Although not a member of the league nor a cyclist, he proposes to ask for an opportunity to speak to the delegates to-day on the color-line question. He says the discrimination against his race raised a question of principle with him, and he thinks he can convince the delegates that the negro ought to have an equal chance in the league with the white man.

Col. Watts was asked if he would oppose Representative Teamoh's request to be heard in the meeting. He replied: "No, I will not; in fact, I may move that he be heard should he manifest a desire to say something."

From this statement it will be seen that Col. Watts did not come all the way from Kentucky to oppose the colored man at every corner. From the general conversation among the delegates yesterday, one would have inferred that the latter was the case.

Teamoh gained considerable notoriety recently by introducing a bill in the House of Representatives, making it a felony in Massachusetts to put trousers on a rooster. This bare statement may cause a smile, but the circumstance leading up to the bill will cause two. A clothing firm in Boston with peculiar notions about advertising placed a strutting rooster in their showwindow, dressed in trousers of the latest cut. Teamoh happened to see the bird, and instantly made up his mind that the practice was cruel, and very unbecoming in a refined and enlightened community like Boston. He went to his home at once, and, shutting himself up, drew up the bill above alluded to.

Chat with Prominent Cyclers.

Several prominent cyclists and delegates gave their views on pertinent subjects last evening. Said Spencer T. Williams, Secretary of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Boston: "We expect the meet, because we are entitled to it. The question will come up on Monday, and we hope the color line matter will not be mentioned at all."

Chief Consul Sterling Elliott of Boston: "The best thing that can be done with The Bulletin is to consolidate it with Good Roads. The league can't afford two publications."

Isaac B. Potter, Chief Consul of the New-York Division: "I hope every wheelman in this city will visit the New-York Division headquarters in Parlor No. 70 to-day. We have subscription blanks there, and are prepared to take 1,000 new members into the league."

James S. Holmes, Jr., ex-Chief Consul of New-Jersey: "We will go into convention without a single pledge. Massachusetts wants about everything in sight; we only want the meet for 1895. No league meet held in large cities has ever proved a big success. This is a matter of history. The meets held at Niagara and Cumberland were the most successful."

Abbot Bassett, the league's Secretary: "I am not losing any sleep over the salary question. Since Potter became Chief Consul of your State he has placed it in second position as regards membership."

Plenty of Hard Work Ahead.

A. G. Willison of Maryland, the future President of the league, arrived late in the afternoon. He was in a cheerful frame of mind, and said the delegates had plenty of hard work ahead.

George A. Perkins of Boston, the candidate for the First Vice Presidency, reached town with the New-England delegates, and the four candidates for the Second Vice Presidency arrived at the Grand Union during the afternoon. These gentlemen are Charles R. Randall of Chicago, A. C. Morrison of Milwaukee, L. A. Blackham of Denver, and A. A. Billingsly of Springfield, Ill.

Just who will be chosen Second Vice is a hard matter to tell. A number of delegates gates expressed the opinion that it would not be Billingsly.

Among the representatives of the Chicago cycle papers sent on to do the meeting is C. P. Root, associate editor of The Referee. Mr. Root says the indications for the coming season were never so promising as this year.

The Committee on Credentials met yesterday and elected J. S. Holmes, Jr., of New-Jersey, Chairman. The other members are David Post and P. C. Reed.

If Boston gets the meet it is the intention of the wheelmen of that city to establish a general headquarters in Faneuil Hall. This is not as central in the riding district as several other locations, but it is historical, and Boston cyclists think that goes a great way.

A companion to the above "if" is as follows: If Asbury Park gets the meet the Wheelmen's Executive Committee will have $20,000 to spend on it, and the fact on the shores of Deal Lake will be banked under the supervision of the champion of champions, Arthur Zimmerman.

Mr. Raymond's Racing Amendments.

Ex-Chairman of the Racing Board Howard E. Raymond, for the Racing Board, will offer the following amendments, which have been discussed in these columns:

To the Constitution:

Art. III., Sec. 9. Class A Rules—Clause E—Strike out all after word "value" in second line.

Class A—Clause G—Strike out all after the word "cycle" in third line, and insert in its place "but racing men in the employ of cycling establishments may be transferred to Class B."

Art. VII., Sec. 5. First line, insert after the word "committee" the words "except the Racing Board." Also add new section as follows:

"Sec. 6. The Chairman of the Racing Board shall be elected by the National Assembly at its annual meeting, and shall have the power to appoint his own associates on the board."

To the by-laws:

Art. IV., Sec. 1. New clause, (b:) "It shall apportion the revenue derived from sanction fees as collected by the Racing Board to the payment of a salary to the Chairman of said board and such other legitimate expenses of the entire board as may accrue."

Art. IV., Sec. 7. New clause, (b:) "It shall have the power to grant or withold sanctions for race meetings, and to impose penalties upon race promoters and racing men who may hold race meetings or engage in racing at the same without the official sanction of the board. But no race meeting shall receive official sanction if it is to be held on Sunday or has upon its schedule any event which is open to woman competitors. The board shall charge a fee for each sanction, but a league club having fifty league members on its roll may, by a vote of the board, receive a sanction without payment of fee."

Delegates from Different States.

The delegates from the different States are as follows:

Alabama—Chief Consul, W. C. Harris.

Arizona—Chief Consul, W. L. Pinney.

Colorado—Chief Consul, A. Medaire; Vice Consul, L. A. Pease; Secretary-Treasurer, Harry M. Booty.

Connecticut—Chief Consul, Louis A. Tracey; Vice Consul, "Phil" M. Westlake; Secretary-Treasurer, Lester H. Sweet; D. J. Post, W. A. Howell.

District of Columbia—Chief Consul, George W. Cook.

Georgia—Chief Consul, C. M. Rushing.

Illinois—Chief Consul, L. C. Jacquish; Vice Consul, C. H. Robinson; Secretary-Treasurer, A. J. Marrett; Asst. A. A. Billsley, Burton F. White, C. F. Morse, W. A. Connelly.

Indiana—Chief Consul, Thomas Hay; Vice Consul, Fred H. Fox; Secretary-Treasurer, E. V. Minor.

Iowa—Chief Consul, Fred Beach; Vice Consul, F. B. Thrall; Secretary-Treasurer, E. Kostomlatsky; Thomas F. Cooke.

Kansas—Chief Consul, W. W. Hooper; Vice Consul, Thomas H. Shaw; Secretary-Treasurer, W. C. Reichenbach.

Kentucky—Chief Consul "Ed" A. Newhaus; Vice Consul, T. C. Walden; Secretary-Treasurer, Owen Lawson; John W. Clendenning.

Maine—Chief Consul, James F. Marett; Vice Consul, "Will" H. Bryant; Secretary-Treasurer, Percy H. Richardson.

Maryland—Chief Consul, J. A. Arnold; Vice Consul, S. A. Van Trump; Secretary-Treasurer, R. H. Carr, Jr.; John T. Brooks.

Massachusetts—Chief Consul, Sterling Elliott; Vice Consul, D. E. Miller; Secretary-Treasurer, Charles S. Howard; Henry Crowther, A. D. Peck, John C. Kerrison, H. W. Robinson, J. S. Dean, N. W. Starbird, C. W. Fourdrinier, William C. Dillingham, Jr., Spencer T. Williams, Arthur K. Peck, George L. Sullivan, A. W. Robinson.

Michigan—Chief Consul, R. G. Steele; Vice Consul, "Ed" H. Hiney; Secretary-Treasurer, Frank H. Escott; H. W. Stebbins.

Minnesota—Chief Consul, M. L. Knowlton; Vice Consul, Dr. B. C. Cornell; Secretary-Treasurer, S. S. Gregory.

Montana—Chief Consul, W. L. Fant.

Mississippi—Chief Consul, W. H. St. John.

Missouri—Chief Consul, Robert Holm; Vice Consul, E. P. Moriarty; Secretary-Treasurer, W. M. Butler; J. R. Bettis.

Nebraska—Chief Consul, J. E. Ebersole; Vice Consul, Charles E. Seifert; Secretary-Treasurer, F. H. Seifken.

New-Hampshire—Chief Consul, H. T. Taggert; Vice Consul, T. R. Varick; Secretary-Treasurer, F. E. Gale.

New-Jersey—Chief Consul, Robert Gentle; Vice Consul, R. R. Chiswell; Secretary-Treasurer, J. C. Tattersall; James S. Holmes, Jr., Fred J. Kerr, J. W. Dickinson.

New-York—Chief Consul, I. B. Potter; Vice Consul, William E. Underhill; Secretary-Treasurer, W. S. Bull; C. B. Benson, Dr. W. J. Packwood; Charles Schwalbach, J. J. Woods, W. M. Honig, T. W. Neagle, R. G. Betts.

Northern California—Chief Consul, C. K. Melrose; Vice Consul, Robert Inglis; Secretary-Treasurer, C. N. Ravlin; H. A. Alexander.

North Carolina—Chief Consul, F. Heinsberger, Jr.

Ohio—Chief Consul, Parker C. Reed; Vice Consul, George R. Prout; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. A. B. Howson; A. E. Mergenthaler, W. H. Chubb, W. C. Monro.

Pennsylvania—Chief Consul, S. A. Boyle; Vice Consul, J. Thomas Keenan, Jr.; J. J. Van Nort, Thomas Hare, P. S. Collins, C. A. Dimon, George T. Bush, Frank Dietrick, W. S. Nesbit, T. F. Myler, A. F. Nelson.

Rhode Island—Chief Consul, George F. Cooke; Vice Consul, Benjamin Smith; Secretary-Treasurer, Nelson L. Gibbs; Leo Kaufman.

Southern California—Chief Consul, W. J. Allen; Secretary-Treasurer, P. H. Lyon.

Tennessee—Chief Consul, Charles J. Scherer; Secretary-Treasurer, D. Meneger.

Texas—Chief Consul, E. W. Hopo; Secretary-Treasurer, C. W. Hubbard.

Utah—Chief Consul, James W. Neill.

Vermont—Chief Consul, B. C. Rogers.

Virginia—Chief Consul, A. A. O'Neill; Secretary-Treasurer, J. Hugh Henry.

Washington—Chief Consul, J. A. Drain; Secretary-Treasurer, E. P. Baggott.

West Virginia—Chief Consul, Charles. H. Geiger.

Wisconsin—Chief Consul, A. C. Morrison; Vice Consul, Benjamin W. Park; Secretary-Treasurer, M. C. Rotler; Irving P. Strauss.

Wyoming—Chief Consul, P. Hill.

Arkansas—Chief Consul, Alfred Newhouse.

The following ex-officials are also entitled to a vote in the National Assembly:

C. H. Luscomb, A. C. Willison, George A. Perkins, Abbott Bassett, W. M. Brewster, H. L. Perkins, Charles F. Cossum, W. W. Watts, H. E. Raymond, Albert Mott, Charles E. Pratt, William H. Miller, Albert S. Parsons, T. J. Kirkpatrick, Herbert W. Hayes, James R. Dunn, William H. Emery, George R. Bidwell, Charles L. Burdett, Dr. G. C. Brown, T. F. Sheridan.

RECORDS OF THE BOWLERS

Interesting Games Rolled on Many Alleys Last Week.

CHANGES IN STANDING OF CLUBS

Bank for Savings Ahead in the Bank Clerks' League — Oxford Almost Certain to Win Brooklyn Interclub Series.

Interesting games were rolled in the different competitions of this city and Brooklyn the last week. Two more tournaments came to an end. The Arlington League of this city and the Flatbush League of Brooklyn have laid aside the spheres till next season. The positions of the Brooklyn Interclub League remain unchanged. Oxford Club leads, with Hanover second.

The Bank for Savings team is ahead in the Bank Clerks' League, and it looks as if it would carry off first prize, as it has but two more games to play. The Citizens', National Park, Bank of Manhattan, American Exchange, and Chase National Bank teams are all making a good bid for the prize.

The Harlem Republican League Club is becoming more interested each week, as the first eight clubs all stand the same chance of winning the prize.

Parke, Davis & Co. lead in the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association, with Whitall, Tatum & Co. making a strong fight.

The records follow:

WHEELMEN'S LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
Union County Roadsters	33	7	.825
Brooklyn Bicycle Club	25	13	.658
Kings County Wheelmen	22	14	.611
Atalanta Wheelmen	23	15	.605
Montauk Wheelmen	22	16	.579
Bushwick Wheelmen	19	17	.528
Manhattan Bicycle Club	16	16	.500
Tourist Cycle Club	14	22	.389
Castle Point Cyclers	12	24	.333
Columbia Wheelmen	11	27	.289
Liberty Wheelmen	Withdrawn.		

INTERCLUB LEAGUE.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Sc.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Sc.
Oxford	23	5	924	Union League	18	15	887
Hanover	18	10	879	Columbia	12	15	873
Montauk	17	11	940	Midwood	9	19	849
Lincoln	16	12	928	Knick'bocker	9	19	823
Carleton	15	13	929	Aurora Grata	18	20	888

FOURTEENTH ROUND.

Clubs.	First Game.	Second Game.	Total Pins.	Average.
Oxford	865	882	1,747	873
Hanover	781	797	1,594	797
Knickerbocker	784	725	1,509	754
Columbia	780	777	1,557	778
Midwood	761	680	1,441	720
Aurora Grata	715	747	1,462	731
Lincoln	880	776	1,655	827
Carleton	815	779	1,594	797
Montauk	882	745	1,627	813
Union League	786	754	1,540	775

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Sc.
Bank for Savings	10	2	859
Citizens' Savings Bank	9	3	795
National Park Bank	8	4	835
Bank of Manhattan Company	8	4	809
American Exchange National	8	4	785
Chase National Bank	8	4	842
Bank of America	7	5	776
Union Square Bank	7	5	875
First National Bank	7	5	773
Mount Morris Bank	5	7	809
Mechanics' National Bank	4	8	778
Western National Bank	4	8	735
Merchants' National Bank	3	9	700
Fourth National Bank	2	10	723
Bank of Republic	0	12	774

HARLEM REPUBLICAN CLUB LEAGUE.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Sc.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Sc.
Winsor I	6	2	929	Grip	4	4	835
Lotus	6	2	924	Lincoln I	3	3	896
New-York II.	4	2	921	Puritan	3	5	880
New-York I	5	3	908	Harlem	3	5	844
Phoenix I	5	3	924	Lincoln II	3	7	904
Bachelor	6	4	854	Phoenix II	3	9	830
Winsor II	7	5	901	Clique	2	8	821
Standard	6	6	917				

DRUG TRADE BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Sc.
Parke, Davis & Co.	13	3	765
Whitall, Tatum & Co.	14	4	793
Dodge & Olcott	11	5	820
Lanman & Kemp	11	5	768
Bruen, Ritchey & Co.	11	7	780
India Rubber & Comb Co.	10	8	843
Merck & Co.	9	9	828
Colgate & Co.	9	9	741
Seabury & Johnson	6	10	694
Powers & Weightman	5	11	714
R. W. Robinson & Son	3	13	724
C. G. Bacon & Co.	0	18	636

CODY'S SUB-TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	Sc.
Central	6	0	904	Hippecanute	4	4	806
Aurora	6	2	890	Vigilant	3	5	855
Universal	4	2	881	Columbian	3	5	826
Madison	4	2	841	Bedford	3	5	826
Park	3	3	816	Union	3	5	822
L. Lyceum	3	3	775	Atlantic	3	5	865
Lexow	3	3	839	Clover	0	6	765
Excelsior	4	4	868				

BROOKLYN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	Sc.
Salamander	12	4	889	Monroe	7	9	871
Echo	12	4	881	South Paw	6	10	834
Fearless	11	3	872	Herkimer	6	10	889
Osceola	11	5	851	Evergreen	5	11	817
Adelphi	11	5	878	Tioga	5	11	903
Ivanhoe	11	7	888	Pelham	5	11	844
Olivers	10	6	872	Harmony	4	10	857
Pin Knight	10	8	878	Clover	4	10	831
Orchard	10	8	841	Clermont	4	10	800
Prospect	9	7	918	Flatbush	3	11	798
Reinecke	9	8	949				

PROSPECT HALL TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	Sc.
A.N'h'as & Co.	15	3	854	Salamander	7	9	816
Vigilant	11	5	823	Aurora	8	10	794
U. Light	12	8	832	Atlantic	5	11	805
Phillips	12	8	885	Atlanta	3	13	792
Regent	8	8	887	Jerome	3	13	781
Windsor	11	9	842				

GONDRAN'S BROOKLYN TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	Sc.
Prospect	16	4	920	Speedaway	9	11	907
Salamander	16	6	932	Mercury	8	14	937
Ansonia	15	7	873	Melrose	8	14	914
Qui Vive	14	6	936	Central	7	13	903
Aurora	15	7	873	Brunswick	7	15	834
Mikado	13	9	871	Madison	4	16	844
Fearless	11	11	898	Rambler	5	17	853
Reinecke	9	11	949				

FLATBUSH TOURNAMENT, (Completed.)

Club.	W.	L.	Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	Sc.
Qui Vive	13	1	942	Star	6	8	854
Apollo	12	2	911	Orion II	5	9	763
Melrose I	10	4	903	Union	5	9	820
Belmont	10	4	856	Ideal	3	10	827
Flatbush I	9	5	906	Hippecanute	3	11	754
Winter Eve	9	6	843	Melrose II	3	11	795
Orion I	8	6	885	Unity	2	12	749
Flatbush II	6	8	819				

EASTERN DISTRICT TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	Sc.
Apollo	9	1	909	Equal	4	6	864
L. Grove	10	2	938	Atlas	5	7	820
Star	6	4	939	Woodbine	4	8	921
O. and W.	6	4	849	Evergreen	4	8	896
Bushwick	6	4	853	Belvidere	4	8	859
Unknown	7	5	887	Clio	2	8	846
Mystic	7	5	837	Mutual	2	10	803
Monarch	6	6	946				

CASINO TOURNAMENT.

Clubs	W.	L.	Sc.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Sc.
Q'ns Co. A.C.	4	0	808	Columbia	4	5	760
Ravenswood	5	1	786	Nonpareil	2	4	726
Boulevard, I.	5	2	755	Winsor, II.	2	5	813
Winsor, I.	4	2	772	Prospect	2	6	684
Norwood	4	4	782	Boulevard, II.	1	4	729

FRITZ'S TOURNAMENT.

Clubs	W.	L.	Sc.	Clubs	W.	L.	Sc.
St. Nicholas I.	2	0	987	St. N'las, II.	1	1	921
E. Ward	2	0	982	Echo	0	2	914
Puck	3	1	975	Tuesday Aft.	0	3	855
Friday. Aft.	1	1	935	Hercules	0	2	813

SCHNORER CLUB TOURNAMENT.

Clubs	W.	L.	Sc.	Clubs	W.	L.	Sc.
Earthquake	2	0	1,519	Melrose	1	1	1,534
Prospect	2	1	1,557	Atlantic	1	2	1,519
Friday Aft.	2	1	1,545	College	2	1	1,483
Schnorer	2	1	1,501	Knickerb'ker	0	3	1,480

ANNEXED DISTRICT TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	Sc.
Melrose	8	2	878	Prospect	5	5	911
Atlantic	9	3	877	Friday Aft.	5	5	849
Knick'bocker	7	3	998	K. O. S.	5	7	840
S. American	7	3	872	College	4	8	893
E. Morrisania.	6	4	841	Friendship	2	10	850
Franklin	7	5	899	Fish Hawk	0	10	788
Hyperion	6	6	826				

ARLINGTON LEAGUE, (COMPLETED.)

Club.	W.	L.	Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	Sc.
Golden Rod	10	2	1,075	Shamrock	6	6	967
Fedora	8	4	987	Aurania	6	9	921
Kelly	7	5	903	Unity	2	10	889
Harmonie	6	6	989				

UNCLE SAM NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	Sc.
Orchard	7	1	958	Golden Rod	4	4	874
Rosedale	6	2	948	Gotham	4	4	856
Empire	6	2	914	Spartan	4	4	856
Fidella	6

RINGS IN HER HANDKERCHIEF

Mrs. Jane Morris Was Not Prosecuted Because Influential Friends Settled Her Case Quietly.

Detective George Oestreicher, employed in an up-town dry goods store, charged a respectable-appearing, well-dressed woman, in the Yorkville Court yesterday, with shoplifting. The prisoner said she was Mrs. Jane Morris, forty-one years old, of 319 East Sixty-seventh Street. She said she was married, lived with her husband, and was respectably connected. She denied the allegations of the detective.

Oestreicher said that a few weeks ago the saleswomen at the jewelry counter called his attention to Mrs. Morris, and said she had stolen a twenty-two-dollar ring from their counter. He did not arrest her at the time, as the saleswomen had not seen her take the ring. They merely knew that there were eight rings of a certain pattern in a tray on the counter when Mrs. Morris stopped to price them, and there were only seven rings in the tray when she turned away.

The detective told the saleswomen to keep a lookout for her, and if she came to the store again to notify him.

Mrs. Morris walked in again Saturday about 5:30 P. M., and called at the jewelry counter. Oestreicher was notified. He took a position commanding a view of the counter and the woman and watched her. Presently the saleswomen stepped away.

Oestreicher says he saw Mrs. Morris slip some rings into her handkerchief. She then priced a few articles and turned away. As she was about going out Oestreicher tapped her on the shoulder.

"Will you kindly step to the desk for a moment?" he asked. Mrs. Morris followed him.

"I think, perhaps, this woman may have some jewelry about her that she has forgotten to pay for," said the detective to the Superintendent at the desk. Mrs. Morris became indignant, but Oestreicher insisted upon examining her handkerchief. He says that five small rings, valued at $14, dropped out.

Mrs. Morris said she didn't see how the rings got there. Finally she remembered that she laid her handkerchief down on the jewelry counter, and declared "they must have caught in it."

A pawn ticket for a ring, pledged at 1,485 First Avenue, Feb. 11, was found in her pocket. Oestreicher thinks it represents the ring taken some weeks ago.

While Mrs. Morris was sitting in the pen yesterday waiting for the papers to be drawn up, several well-dressed men had an earnest conversation with the Superintendent of the store. They assured him of the woman's respectability and good family, and evidently convinced him, for he withdrew the charge, and the defendant was discharged by Police Justice Ryan.

Dr. Holmes Early at the Ball.

From The Boston Home Journal.

One society family of Boston hold in veneration a quaint story of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. In the latter part of his life, Holmes was not especially fond of big social gatherings, rather preferring a small assemblage of congenial friends. However, the father of the family referred to once went to him and insisted on his appearing at the coming-out ball of a daughter. Dr. Holmes feebly objected, but finally consented to make an "apparition." The night came, fun raged fast and furious, and dancing was prolonged until dawn struggled for supremacy with candlelight. At length, just as the guests were talking of going, the portière of smilax overhanging the reception-room door was flung aside, and a sleepy servant announced, "Dr. Holmes." The whole family went forward, led by the fair débutante. Dr. Holmes was as fresh as a rose. He had just arisen to begin his day.

Excursions.

RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS.

ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

SPECIAL SPRING TRIPS TO

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Two Parties will leave New-York in March for Complete Tours of 28 Days, including visits to St. Augustine, the Ocklawaha and St. John's Rivers, Palatka, Ormond, Tampa, Winter Park, Rockledge, Lake Worth, and other Popular Resorts.

Additional Tour to Florida, and also to Cuba, Feb. 22; Tours to California in March and April, to Alaska and the Yellowstone National Park in April and May.

Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all points.

☞ Send for descriptive book, mentioning the trip desired.

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31 East Fourteenth St., Lincoln Bldg., Union Sq., New-York.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company's PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED TOURS TO CALIFORNIA.

The first Golden Gate tour will leave New-York by magnificent Pullman train Feb. 20, going via Mammoth Cave, stopping at New-Orleans during the Mardi Gras Carnival; four weeks in California. Next and last tour leaves New-York March 19th.

FLORIDA—Next tour leaves New-York February 15th. Rate only $50.00, covering Pullman berth and meals en route, allowing two weeks in the land of flowers. Later dates, Feb. 26, March 11.

WASHINGTON—Next tour will leave New-York Feb. 28. Rate only $14.50, covering all necessary expenses for period of three days. Other dates, March 21, April 11, May 2 and 23.

OLD POINT COMFORT—Last tour leaves New-York March 7. Rate only $15.50, covering all necessary expenses for a period of three days; also tickets at same rate, good returning via Richmond and Washington within limit of ten days. For itineraries or further particulars apply to any Pennsylvania Railroad ticket office, or address Tourist Agent, 1,196 Broadway, N. Y., or 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Winter Resorts.

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For circulars, &c., address
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500 FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA.
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Pure, balmy air highly recommended for throat trouble. 400 feet of piazza inclosed in glass.

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Directly on the Beach.
All conveniences, including hot and cold sea water baths in house, elevator, steam heat, sun parlors, &c. Coach meets all trains.
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Directly on the beach.
Full ocean view.
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Hotels.

THE HOFFMAN HOUSE.
REOPENED.
Madison Square, New-York.
After most extensive alterations, this hotel is now equipped with every modern appointment and convenience for the enjoyment and comfort of guests.
ROOMS $1.50 PER DAY AND UPWARD.
Special rates for families.
J. P. CADDAGAN, Manager.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By girl to do chamber-work or chamberwork and waiting in small private family; four years' best reference. E. M., Box 11, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent young girl; best city reference; willing and obliging. 203 West 67th St., Comford's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl; willing to assist with children or wait on an invalid; best references. J. M. C., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid; will assist with washing or waiting; best references; no objections to country. 208 East 44th St., ground floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and assist with washing or waiting; no objection to short distance in country; city reference. 215 West 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young woman as thoroughly-competent chambermaid or waitress; in American family; best references. 251 West 116th St.; care Dowling.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work. Call, Monday, at 115 West 53d St.; ring Nobles's bell.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two sisters as chambermaid and waitress; together or separate. Present employer's, 11 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Swiss girl; speaks French; good reference. E. R., 161 West 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID and PARLORMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid and parlormaid; city references. 343 3d Av. Hedmark.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; Swiss German girl; three years' references. A. T., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid in a private family; three years' city reference. 5 West 50th St.

Cooks.

COOK and CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her excellent cook, also chambermaid and waitress, together, whom I can highly recommend. Call, Monday, from 10 to 2, at 82 West 87th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class family cook; can get up company dinners and take full charge of kitchen; with or without kitchenmaid; city reference; last employer can be seen. Nellie, Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a very capable young Englishwoman; understands all fine cooking and baking; able to cater and take full charge; best city references. 105 West 17th St. S. M.

COOK.—By a thorough private family cook; excellent city reference; understands her business in all branches; wages, $25. M. R., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Protestant; thoroughly competent in all branches; good manager; takes full charge; private family; with kitchenmaid; best city reference. Agnes, 149 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; first-class city references; last employer can be seen. 219 West 16th St.; no cards; ring Bock's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as excellent family cook and laundress; good baker; two years' best reference from last place. 150 East 32d St.

COOK.—First-class; understands all branches; get up dinners; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. B., 121 West 30th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—First-class.—By young woman; understands all kinds of cooking; by the day or week; best city reference. Mrs. J., 7 East 30th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; very sober; speaking little English; in small private family; small salary for small family; no washing; good city references. 149 West 3d St., basement.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; first-class cook; soups, entrées, pastries, jellies, cakes, bread, and biscuit; boning and larding; serving in courses; good references. 217 7th Av.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; competent in all branches of her duties; makes fine soups, meats, pastry, desserts; highest references. Soihle, 102 East 22d St.

COOK.—Professed, by Englishwoman; takes full charge of dinner and luncheon parties, marketing, &c.; kitchenmaid required; recommended by leading families. Mrs. Donly, 232 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as good cook and baker; do coarse washing in private family; good city reference. 206 West 27th St., fourth bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl to cook, wash, and iron in American family; two years and five months' city reference. 341 East 90th St., second floor, back, Flannery's bell.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as cook and laundress; city reference. 1,105 Park Av., near 89th St., Gaffney's bell.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in a private family; best of references. 162 East 32d St.; ring Mrs. McCarthy's bell.

COOK, &c.—By a good cook and baker; would assist with washing; in a small family. 783 Amsterdam Av., housekeeper's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; by week or month; best city reference; wages, $35 to $40 a month. Mrs. Crossle, 209 East 40th St.

COOK or HOUSEKEEPER.—By good, competent woman; take full charge; city references. 320 West 49th St., Helbig's bell.

COOK.—By competent cook to go out by the day or week as cook and laundress; first-class city reference. D. H., 605 West 47th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook in a private family; good bread baker; six years' best city references. 78 West 48th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class cook; assist with washing; good references. 550 East 136th St.; ring Nolan's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; competent in all its branches; city references. 303 East 69th St.; ring Bell 5, east.

COOK.—By a competent French cook; city or country; in American family; best references. Call, for two days, at 751 6th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a Norwegian girl as good cook; best city references. Call, two days, at 773 Amsterdam Av., Jacobson's bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman; good reference; first-class cook; would like to go by day or go to cook dinner parties. 244 East 33d St.

COOK.—By German woman as good plain cook in private family; day, week, or month; references. D., 144 East 43d St.

COOK.—By German girl as cook; good reference from last place and from her pastor. 164 West 24th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—In small family; good baker; economical; city references. M. E., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as competent cook in private family; personal references. M. W., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an experienced French cook in small private family; good references; wages, $30. A. L., 294 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a colored girl as cook or chambermaid in a flat; willing and obliging; do most anything. 322 West 37th St.; ring Turner's bell.

COOK.—By a good cook in a private family; city or country; city reference. 200 East 37th St., second floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best reference. A. S. G., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook or first-class kitchenmaid. 623 3d Av.

COOK.—By Swedish girl; good references. Fischer, 223 East 32d St.; call two days.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman, work by day or week washing, ironing, and cleaning; best city references. M. R., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; go out by day or week; fine washing and ironing; good city reference. M. L., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a German woman, few day's work; laundry work preferred; can furnish best city reference. L. K., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—Any kind; or take washing home; good laundress; reference. Houlohan, 340 East 36th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent designer of ladies' and misses' gowns; wishes customers; home or by day; elegant-fitting skirts; fancy waists; samples can be seen; ready for Spring orders. Macauley, 163 West 84th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly-competent dressmaker; goes out by the day; makes exquisite fancy waists; latest full skirts; perfect fitting and designing; remodeling; terms moderate; best city references. M. A., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Perfect fitter; stylish trimmer of house and street costumes; also tailor-made gowns and wraps; home or by day. Miss Lennon, 250 West 39th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; out or in, by the day, $3. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisian; cut, fit, everything; wishes more work; day or home. Isabelle, 140 West 60th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By practical dressmaker by day, in good families; $2; reference. Mme. Hayes, 202 West 43d St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined, well-educated young lady (German) as nursery governess, teaching English, French, German, or as companion in American family; good needlewoman; best city references. Refined, Box 12, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By German kindergartner, experienced to teach in elementary branches, and have charge of children; city or country; good references. S., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By Swiss girl; Protestant; speaks French, German, and English; prefers grown-up children; best city reference. B. E. G., 688 6th Av., top floor.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By North German, Protestant, as working housekeeper; understands all kinds cooking; good seamstress; good references. Housekeeper, 152 6th Av.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a colored girl to do light housework in flat; city reference. 131 West 53d St., basement.

HOUSEWORK.—By young Swedish girl to do light housework. 10 West 53d St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl as kitchenmaid in private American family; best city reference. 234 East 46th St.

KITCHENMAID.—By neat and industrious girl as kitchenmaid and assist chef; club or private house. 204 East 45th St., care of Schillinger.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; experienced, first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; best city references. N. L., Box 360, 1,242 Broadway.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced maid; understands her duties thoroughly; good hairdresser, also full charge of wardrobe; city reference, 323 West 35th St.; ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; speaks English and French; understands her duties thoroughly; no objection to travel; has best city and Paris references; wages, $25. L. F., 341 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swiss French Protestant young woman; willing to help with light chamberwork; capable; good references. 780 8th Av., care of Mrs. Culligan.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young German girl as lady's maid; plain dressmaker; best reference; steady place. Louise Shussler, 343 3d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; understands maid's duty thoroughly; good references. O. V., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good seamstress; hairdresser; excellent packer; good references. 230 East 40th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress; no objection to do chamberwork; good reference. 241 West 30th St.; ring twice.

MAID.—By a German of refinement as maid to a young lady or growing children; city or country; best city reference. K. S., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By an English girl, not long in the country, to one or two little girls or boys; good reference. A. R., care of Hochster, 112 East 32d St.

MAID.—By trustworthy German maid; seamstress; to elderly lady; capable of housekeeping; New-York reference. Miss M., 206 Burnet St., New-Brunswick, N. J.

MAID.—By a thoroughly-competent maid; accustomed to waiting on invalid ladies; highest personal references. 122 East 17th St., present employer's.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a German girl with six years' city references. Apply, Monday, at upholstery store, 963 6th Av.

MAID.—By a professional graduate as maid or attendant to invalid; is a good traveler; reference. 906 8th Av., near 54th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—By two respectable young girls; one as first-class laundress and other as first-class waitress; first-class city reference. 307 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Thoroughly competent; in private family; city or country; with best city references; shirts and collars a specialty. 149 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By young girl as first-class laundress; would assist in chamberwork; best city reference; willing and obliging. Care Mrs. Quinn, 222 East 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as excellent laundress in a small private family; best city reference. 200 East 37th St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a French girl as first-class laundress in a private family; best city references. T. M., 222 West 35th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman; will assist with chamberwork; first-class reference. 314 East 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress by the day or month; good city reference. 244 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a small family. Apply, till 1 o'clock, at 153 West 86th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By excellent laundress by day or assist at dinner parties or receptions. Mrs. Cartier, 137 East 117th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; seven years and six months' references. Call, Monday, 157 West 63d St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By reliable girl; will also do chamberwork; in private family; willing and obliging. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly-competent woman; ladies', gentlemen's, or family washing; open-air drying. Mrs. Wilson, 343 West 40th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress and housecleaner, working 10 and 12 years in one place. C. Reuter, 313 East 101st St.

Nurses.

CARE OF CHILD.—By American Protestant infant's nurse; competent to take entire charge and bring up on bottle; sews nicely; best references. N., Box 8, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By young girl as infant's nurse; fully competent; best city reference. Call, Monday, 10 to 12, Mrs. Johnson, 201 West 55th St., present employer's.

NURSE.—By a competent person as infant's nurse, or take care of young children; good sewer; willing and obliging; best reference. L. W., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—To children over three; by refined North German, (Hanoverian,) teaches German; best references. S. Desoucy, 120 East 55d St.

NURSE.—By young girl as infant's nurse; fully competent; best city reference. Call, Monday, 10 to 12, at present employer's, Mrs. Johnson, 201 West 55th St.

NURSE.—By a competent woman as infant's nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; first-class city reference. M. B., Box 868 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; capable of caring for infant or grown children; eleven years' city reference. S. H., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced young girl as nurse to infant or growing children; eight years' city reference. J. S., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By French girl, Protestant, as nurse for growing children; good sewer; excellent references. Parmelin, 144 West 28th St.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-experienced nurse; can take entire charge of infant from birth; good reference. 235 West 47th St.

NURSE.—Take entire charge of infant or growing children; good city reference. 1,261 3d Av., second bell.

NURSE, &c.—By educated North German girl as nurse and seamstress or maid. 162 East 59th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By thoroughly-competent parlormaid; experienced; lived with leading families in Newport and New-York; highest city personal testimonials from late employer. J. M., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a middle-aged Frenchwoman; thorough seamstress; hand or machine; assist with chamberwork; best references. 242 West 16th St., French bakery.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress; will cut and fit in the latest style; would like work in private families; references. Seeley, 105 West 95th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress; understands all family sewing and dressmaking; would assist with chamberwork. 344 East 65th St., Reynolds's bell.

SEAMSTRESS or NURSE, &c.—By smart young German girl as seamstress and nurse, or seamstress and do some light chamberwork; city or country preferred. Bohrer, 23 Jones St.

SEAMSTRESS or LADY'S MAID.—By a Norwegian girl as seamstress or lady's maid; city references; wages, $20. S. C., 753 6th Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young French girl as seamstress in a private family; speaks English. 852 8th Av., near fourth bell.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—By North German as seamstress and maid; good cutter and fitter. 174 East 63d St., top floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; to go out by day; best references. Box A. B., Times Agency, 1,338 3d Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a competent Swedish girl as first-class waitress and housemaid in private family; best city references. H. P., 20 Columbia Place, Room 54, Brooklyn, Monday.

WAITRESS.—By respectable American girl as competent and reliable waitress in small private family; city references. 201 East 74th St., Powers's bell.

WAITRESS.—Thoroughly competent; understands entire charge parlor floor; two years' first-class city references; wages, $20. 434 West 49th St., first floor.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters as waitress and chambermaid; together or separate. Present employer's, 11 East 57th St.

WAITRESS.—By a Swedish girl; experienced; as waitress; good reference; last employer can be seen. 330 East 27th St., basement bell.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a young girl as excellent waitress or parlormaid; best references. 339 West 49th St., Tuttell's bell.

Washing.

WASHING.—Family washing done equal to new by first-class French laundress. 227 East 47th St.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY WISHES TO RECOMMEND A YOUNG girl as chambermaid; obliging and reliable; if in a small family will assist with other work. Call, Monday, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at 27 West 130th St.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUATION for a middle-aged woman, whom she can thoroughly recommend, as attendant on an elderly lady or travel with an invalid. 32 Park Av.

LADY WANTS WRITING OR ADDRESSING AT home; quick and accurate. Mrs. Cecil, Box 291 Times, Up Town.

MASSAGE.—A graduate massage operator will treat ladies at their homes; best doctors' and patients' reference; fee, $1. Massage, 402 West 42d St.

MASSAGE.—Treatment and Swedish movements; Weir-Mitchell method; by Philadelphia lady. G. L., Box 821 Times, Up Town.

OFFICE WORKER.—Bookkeeper; double entry; experienced. Address, stating kind of work, salary, X. B., 152 6th Av.

SEAL GARMENTS redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker's, 116 West 39th St., near Broadway, late with Gunther's, 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced or a beginner. Address, naming salary, Experienced or Beginner, 152 6th Av.

USEFUL WOMAN.—By a competent young Frenchwoman, just arrived, to make herself useful in private family. 139 West 29th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; thoroughly competent to take full charge; highest references. H. A. H., care of Farrell, 112 East 32d St.

BUTLER.—By a Japanese in a private family in city. Japonica, care of Japanese mission, 98 Sands St., Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-competent man in private family; first-class city reference; willing and obliging. Troune, 206 East 36th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a young German; city or country. Butler, 244 West 32d St., second floor.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Single; Frenchman; 32; speaks English; sober; understands his duties; care of parlor floor; willing, obliging; useful; three years' satisfactory personal city references; just disengaged. Piednoel, 142 West 30th St.; ring three times.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; excellent references; expert at silver; valets neatly if required; leaving owing to family not keeping house; lady can be seen. Harvey, Box 295 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; age, 36; speaks fluent English; is good valet; also good cook; strictly respectable and sober; two and a half years' and five years' previous references. Vatel, 145 West 31st St.

BUTLER.—By an experienced young Englishman; tall and good appearance; thoroughly understands his duties; good valet; leaving through family going to Europe; best of city references. H. D., 875 Park Av.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By Frenchman; aged 27; just arrived from Paris; in private family; understands his work; good appearance; well recommended by last employer. Jules, 139 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; in private family; speaks little English; understands his duties; willing, obliging; best references. Clovis, Box 296 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Experienced; specialty in care of silver and dinner parties; satisfaction given; reference from city families. L. G., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man in private family as butler; thoroughly understands care of dining room and silver; first-class city references. 603 2d Av.

BUTLER.—By a young Japanese as butler in a private family; well experienced and best city references. A. K., care of janitor, 136 East 18th St.

BUTLER.—By first-class man as butler in private family; thoroughly understands his duty; willing and obliging; first-class city references. W. C., 1,054 3d Av.

BUTLER.—Age, 26; highly recommended; three years' references from present employer; will be disengaged the 8th of March; understands his duties perfectly. H. A., 251 Columbus Av.

BUTLER—CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By man and wife, French Swiss, in private family; city or country; best city reference. Louis Rochat, 504 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss; experienced waiter; honest, sober, and obliging; many years in the same place; best city references. Butler, 343 7th Av.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman as butler; private family; city or country; best city and London references; total abstainer; neat appearance. T. M., 206 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By French butler; understands some English; for table service and house-man; first-class city references. Caron, Box 381 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a very capable and trustworthy man; can furnish very best city reference; ten years from last employer. C. F., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss in a private family; honest, sober; understands his duties; best references from last employer. J. M., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young Frenchman in private family; thoroughly experienced in his business; has best city reference. C. A., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler in private family and to make himself generally useful; can furnish personal reference. C. C., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly experienced; willing and obliging; speaks German and English; excellent references; city or country. B. K., 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER.—By a competent young Englishman; sober, willing, and obliging; city references. R. Wright, 206 East 41st St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler, newly arrived; good reference. A. S. G., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By experienced Englishman; sober and honest; two years in last place; lady can be seen. Lewis, Box 385 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Competent; in private family; best city reference from finest houses. 855 3d Av.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a French man cook; speaks English; strictly respectable and economical. M. Ruez, 145 West 31st St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; careful city driver; with the best references; sober, honest, competent, and first-class man with horses in every respect; over five years' highest reference from last employer; well acquainted with the city; personal reference. 415 5th Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business in every particular; good, careful driver; no objection to country; best reference as to honesty, sobriety, and capability. P. Clarke, 241 East 42d St.

COACHMAN.—Sober, honest, and obliging; takes good care of horses, harness, and carriages; good driver; twenty-five years' best city reference; twelve years with last employer; can refer to personally. 213 West 58th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; careful city driver; highest city reference; sober, honest, competent; first-class man with horses in every respect; five years' city reference from last employer. D. M., 146 West 66th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; married; thoroughly understands the proper care of fine horses and carriages; experienced city driver; with best of references in regards to honesty, sobriety, and capability. Veitch, 1,052 3d Av.

COACHMAN—CHAMBERMAID.—Colored; in private family; five years' reference; wife as chambermaid and waitress; give $300 security. Call, Sunday and Monday, at 164 West 32d St. Janitor.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly understands his business; strictly sober; careful driver; ten years' first-class reference; city or country. Coachman, 106 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; no family; will be found willing and obliging; first-class city recommendations. J. A., 15 East 28th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as second coachman; strictly sober and obliging; five years' reference. Private Stable, 132 West 49th St. H. R.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a single young man; thorough horseman; four years' reference from last employer, who can be seen. M. L., 281 East 56th St., care of Mrs. Reilly.

COACHMAN.—First-class; understands his business thoroughly; sixteen years' very highest written and personal reference from two families. L. H., care of J. B. Brewster & Co., 489 5th Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a single young man; Protestant; tend furnace, &c.; careful with horses and strictly sober; best city reference. Useful, Box 282 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly-capable man, having best city references; last employer can be seen; willing and useful; city or country. Coachman, 312 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; married; knows city well; good driver; city or country; good references; strictly temperate. W. Jones, 216 West 67th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—In country; young, willing, obliging; understands his business; personal city references. L. B., Box 147 Times Agency, 538 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman highly recommends; drives four or tandem; ten years' reference; can superintend any private establishment; reference certifies. M. Clinton, 204 East 37th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; neat appearance; thoroughly understands his business; single; reference from last employer. Coachman, 315 East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—By the family of late employer for competent, sober, and reliable coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business. 24 East 10th St.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—Thoroughly understands his duties; first-class references; city or country. 1,632 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; first-class city references; willing to be useful. G. A., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Understands his business; good city driver; sober; first-class reference. J. M., 227 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—By a young Englishman as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; can furnish good reference. G. H., 1,026 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Danish; single; steady position; good references. Kuhl, 686 East 143d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By active, industrious workman; married; no family; over twelve years' practical experience in the cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables; understands care of greenhouse, hotbeds, frames, and all work on gentleman's country place; first-class recommendations. Address Gardener, care Mrs. Richardson, 123 Ninth Avenue.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no family; open for engagement 1st of March; competent to take entire charge of a gentleman's place; graperies, greenhouses, vegetables, and lawns; wife good butter maker and chicken raiser; best references. S., 1,242 Broadway.

GARDENER.—Plain; good vegetable grower; milk and generally useful; single; young man; steady and temperate; good reference. K., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—Single; competent; take full charge of gentleman's place; understands care horses; strictly temperate; highest city references. C. D., 270 West 23d St.

GARDENER.—By a single Scotchman as gardener; thoroughly understands care of greenhouses, lawns, and vegetable garden; good references. J. W., 161 East 39th St.

GARDENER and SUPERINTENDENT.—By a practical man as gardener and Superintendent on gentleman's estate; thoroughly qualified; best references. Practical, 1,242 Broadway.

GARDENER and LANDSCAPE.—By German, married, steady position on gentleman's place; long experience. Hair store, 20 West 27th St.

GARDENER, FARMER, and FLORIST.—By a good, capable Gardener; very best references. C. Rissel, 218 8th St., Hoboken, N. J.

GARDENER.—Single; understands hot and cold graperies, roses, violets, and vegetables; best reference. J. F., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

THE "SHORT AD." CORNER.

A Want Ad.

From Profitable Advertising.

My wants are few, I sit serene
Upon contentment's highlands;
If I can have earth's continents,
I care not for its islands.
I would not climb unto a throne
Through seas of bloody slaughter;
If I can call all lands my own,
Why, you can have the water.

Give me but these, they are enough
To suit my humble notion,
And you can have for all your own
The land beneath the ocean.
Ah, 'tis a generous slice of earth,
And doubtless quite prolific,
If you can only drain it once—
The bed of the Pacific.

And all I ask is just this earth,
To regulate and man it,
And I surrender all my claims
To every other planet.
And so you see I cut my cloth
On a contracted pattern—
Give me the earth, I drop all claim
To Jupiter and Saturn.

Little I need, my wants are few,
Nor would I have them greater;
I only want the land between
The Poles and the Equator.
Give me the earth, 'tis all I ask,
For me and my wife Sarah,
Then I'll give all my fellowmen
A house lot in Sahara.

The earth is very, very small,
And not in good repair;
Compared with Sirius, it is
A very small affair.
And I just want it while I live;
And Death—I'll not resist him—
For after death I hope to get
The whole great solar system.

It Was Hard.

From The Detroit Free Press.

He had struggled manfully to make both ends keep together, but he did not always succeed, and there were painful gaps in the continuity much oftener than was pleasant. Still, he was not quite discouraged, and kept at it. His wife assisted him all she could, but she was not strong, and there were moments when she almost gave up the struggle. It was at such a time when he came in one night with a dollar, all the money they had had for a week.

"Oh, George," she cried, as he handed it to her, "I am so sorry for you. It is so hard to be poor."

"Yes, dearie," he replied, cheerily, "but it's a great deal harder to get rich."

The Small Boy Didn't Care.

From The Boston Home Journal.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore is a woman revered alike in her family and neighborhood, yet her greatness does not always appeal to a certain small boy who belongs to a family residing in the vicinity. He was one day found by his sister swinging on the gate. When she reprimanded him for doing what had been forbidden, the irreverent youth remarked:

"I don't care for ma, nor pa, nor you, nor the ox, or the ass or anything that's anybody's."

"Oh, Willy!" exclaimed the shocked little girl, "do you know who wrote those words you use so?"

"Don't care," was his reply, "Mrs. Livermore, I s'pose."

A Letter and Its Answer.

From Kate Fields's Washington.

I have wished for a long time that some one would point out in print the advisability of returning to a writer his letter along with the answer to it. This would be really to answer the letter, not merely to write another in exchange. An answer should respond to all questions, and make such comment upon anything that may have been written as will add to the interest of the discussion. By the return of the original letter the writer of it is the better enabled to understand the one it has called forth.

Able and Unwilling.

From The Chicago Record.

Old Skrooge—"Do you think, young man, you could support my daughter in the style to which she has been accustomed?"

Her Suitor—"I could, but I'm not mean enough to do it."

A Race Track Regret.

From The Washington Star.

"It's the horse OI don't be on that always wins at the races," said Mr. Dolan. "An' somehow OI niver can remember to put me money on him an' let th' others alone."

The Hotel's Need.

From The Hotel Mail.

No hotel is so firmly established that it can discontinue advertising, and the best managers know it.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Head; English; age 30; single; thoroughly experienced grower of choice stove and greenhouse plants, flowers, vegetables, and fruit for Summer and Winter use; thoroughly experienced in the care of lawns and shrubberies. Gwen, Fishkill-on-Hudson.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By young man, 22; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness; best city reference. J. P., 329 3d Av.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—English; age, 30; good butler; useful and willing around house; also knows gardening; with good references; height 5 feet ½ inches. William B., Box 886 Times,

GREAT HOUSES COMBINE

Flint & Co. and Coombs, Crosby & Eddy Join Interests.

TO BE LEADERS IN EXPORT TRADE

The Condition of International Commerce Is Favorable to the Supremacy of American Manufactures.

The long-rumored consolidation of two of the largest houses in the export trade of the United States—Flint & Co. and Coombs, Crosby & Eddy—has at last been consummated. The new concern of Flint, Eddy & Co. has a capital of $3,500,000, and with the great resources at its command and the combined energies and abilities of the active men of both firms will easily take its place at the head of the export trade. This new move in the direction of foreign trade is of considerable significance at this moment.

The present condition of international trade is very favorable to the enlargement of American commerce in the exportation of manufactured goods, The manufacturing interests of the whole world are depressed. As a result prices are very low, and bitter competition exists among the various manufacturing countries for the trade of the non-manufacturing nations. Low as are the prices at which goods are sold in Europe, the American manufacturers are able to sell their wares as cheaply in nearly every line.

The great elements which make for supremacy in manufacturing are power, labor, and raw materials. The United States is far ahead of any country in the world as to the cheapness of its power. Its streams are utilized to an extent unknown elsewhere. Coal in the United States averages at a less cost per ton than in foreign countries. Labor, while more highly paid, is made so much more efficient by the use of improved machinery that the cost per dollar of production is at least as low as in any other country.

Raw materials are produced on a gigantic scale, and almost every foreign product necessary to manufacturing is admitted free of duty. Transportation is more highly organized here than elsewhere, and the difference in cost at an inland point of production and at the seaboard is trifling. The fleets of the world are at our service to transport American merchandise to any quarter of the globe.

It has been no small task to induce foreign buyers who have long followed certain deep-worn grooves of trade to make a change; but the current is now strongly setting in our direction, and there is no reason why the United States should not take its rightful position as the leading exporting nation.

The non-manufacturing nations are principally situated in the Southern Hemisphere, and of these the countries of Latin America are perhaps our most important customers.

Their prosperity is in part due to the fact that their position in the production of certain raw materials is unique. The most important crop raised by our southern neighbors is coffee. It is one of the few crops that still pay a high profit on the cost of production. About ten years ago it took one bag of coffee to buy two barrels of flour; today a bag of coffee will pay for five barrels of flour. Another raw material of great importance which has not declined in price is rubber. While sugar at present pays a smaller profit than coffee, the industry is of great importance in the southern countries.

The vast regions of Southern South America, penetrated in every direction by La Plata and its branches, constitute the greatest wheat-growing region of the world. So fertile are the lands, so cheap the labor, and so inexpensive the construction of railroads to adjacent deep-water ports, that even at the present depressed prices of that cereal the country is enriched by its production and sale. It is also the best of all regions for the economical growing of wool and the raising of cattle.

The coast countries of South America bordering upon the Pacific also have their special riches. While the guano has disappeared, the developing of the nitrate fields has proved a substitute, and the Andes have always been noted for their mineral wealth.

These are the regions in which the United States is most eagerly seeking an outlet for its products. They are buyers of an infinite variety of American merchandise. They take our provisions in great quantities. American cotton goods are steadily displacing the Manchester product, and all that is required to make the foreign market of overshadowing importance to the American manufacturer is his willingness to take the time and trouble to adapt himself to foreign tastes.

American hardware has long found great favor throughout the whole world, and with the increased cheapness of metals is able to compete more and more effectually with the goods of Germany, England, and Belgium. With the development of manufactures in the southern countries the demand for American machinery has become exceedingly important. This country has led in the invention of agricultural and other labor-saving machines particularly adapted to new and growing countries. The machines made in this country have the merits of greater lightness, greater rapidity of action, considerably larger production, and more ease of repair, and they require less skill to handle them.

The United States has as many miles of railway as the whole world combined outside of its borders. It is natural, therefore, that railway equipment should be produced here more cheaply and be better adapted to railroads in rapidly-developing countries. This is evidenced by shipments of locomotives and railway equipment to South America, the firm of Flint & Co. recently placing one single order for sixty locomotives for a railway in Brazil, the transaction representing three-quarters of a million in value. Not only is it possible to sell railway supplies, but the rails themselves. American iron and steel are to-day as cheap as any in the world, and the greatest branch of foreign trade remaining to be conquered is the exportation of metals.

The United States is to-day first in the production of pig iron, steel, and copper, and takes a high place among the nations of the world in the production of lead and zinc. It is evident that this field of activity is unlimited, and that it is impossible to provide too great facilities for this trade, present and prospective.

The most important export of manufactured products from the United States has been developed by availing of the advantages of combination—the reduction of the percentage of expenses to the total business; purchasing at lower prices owing to large volume; securing of special and exclusive rights from manufacturers in consideration of taking large quantities; obtaining special freight rates owing to large shipments, and, most important, the ability to secure foreign orders by giving these advantages to customers. A large trade permits a wide distribution of business, thus placing it beyond interruption arising from local disturbances.

The foreign commission business is one of infinite variety. It is only through a large consolidation that sufficient business is controlled in any one line to justify the employment of special talent in the execution of orders.

The history of these two houses that are combining has been prominently associated with the development of American commerce for nearly a half century. Thirty-seven years ago William J. Coombs began the exportation of American manufactured goods. At that time there were perhaps a dozen articles of American hardware and tools which could be sold in foreign countries. After some years of labor he formed the firm of Coombs, Crosby & Eddy, which has devoted its business life under his able and skillful supervision to the enlargement of the market for American manufactured goods. The partners and their associates have traveled repeatedly over the entire world, civilized and uncivilized, seeking opportunities for introducing American merchandise.

They have had faith in printers' ink, and supplemented these personal efforts by the publication of an encyclopedia of American manufactures in the Spanish language, which had an important influence in extending trade. Later they began the publication of trade papers devoted to the interests of export business. These are printed in English, Spanish, and Portuguese. They are profusely illustrated, and have proved very valuable, not only to the firm making the publication, but to merchants in foreign countries as well.

They have learned that American enterprise and push can overcome the competition of European manufacturers, that American goods, by reason of their high finish, superior quality, greater adaptability, and better packing, are easier to sell than those of other countries. And now, in place of the dozen articles formerly sold abroad, thousands are eagerly bought by foreign merchants; and this great extension in the sale of American manufactured goods has been in considerable part due to the persistent efforts of the firm founded by Mr. Coombs.

Mr. Coombs and his associates have devoted their entire time to this business up to a recent date, but, feeling the necessity of making clear, if possible, to a larger public the opportunities that lay before the country in building up a foreign trade, Mr. Coombs left the active management of the business to his associates, Messrs. Eddy and Crosby, and accepted a nomination for Congress, where he has been a useful and valued member for many years, and has rendered great service to the cause of American commerce.

Benjamin Flint, the founder of Flint & Co. in association with his brother, Isaac F. Chapman, entered upon his business career in 1840 by the building and management of seagoing vessels, and to-day their successors have one of the largest fleets of sailing vessels in the world, comprising at least one-fifth of the deep-water sailing ships flying the United States flag. Flint & Co. have recently added to their fleet by purchasing the steamship Persian Monarch, which is now being changed into a sailing vessel at Newport News. She will have a carrying capacity of 7,500 tons weight and measurement and will be the largest sailing vessel under the American flag. That branch of the business has been of late years under the direction of Wallace Benjamin Flint and Capt. W. D. Burnham.

Charles R. Flint, the present senior of Flint & Co., entered the South American commission business as a principal in February, 1872. For nine years he devoted his entire time to the purchase of American manufactures and other products for export, and in the management of lines of vessels to the west coast of South America. In 1881, owing to his intimate knowledge of trade with the American republics, he was appointed by President Harrison as United States delegate to the International American Conference, and, representing the United States on the Committees on Banking and Customs Regulations, was enabled to make practical suggestions for furthering trade between the United States and the Latin-American countries. He formulated a plan for the organization of the International American Bank, proposed the establishment of the Bureau of American Republics, and, by request of Secretary Blaine, acted as confidential agent of the Department of State in negotiating with the Brazilian Minister the first treaty of reciprocity.

Taking advantage of the experience acquired during the depressed period from 1872 to 1879 and forecasting similar conditions to follow the crisis of 1893 when American manufacturers would be anxiously seeking foreign outlets, Mr. Flint, with his brother and Alfred De Buys, who has been associated with them for the last seventeen years, has been preparing for the extension of the export trade to meet this demand.

The combining firms carry on business with seventy countries and colonies.

The managers of these two great businesses, believing firmly in the future of American trade, are laying the foundations broad and deep for a commercial structure which shall be both imposing and permanent. Their large success means a benefit to American factories, American workmen, and American transportation.

ATTENDED BY MANY FRIENDS

THEY HAD A LAST GLIMPSE OF HENRY D. POLHEMUS.

Pall of Violets and Lilies from the Brooklyn Club, of Which He Was President—Laid in Greenwood.

The funeral of Henry D. Polhemus, the popular President of the Brooklyn Club, took place from the Church of the Pilgrims, Remsen and Henry Streets, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The edifice was crowded to the doors by prominent men of the city.

The casket was placed in front of the pulpit. It was of red cedar, covered with black broadcloth, and on it was a simple silver plate bearing the inscription:

HENRY D. POLHEMUS,

Died Feb. 14, 1895.

Over the casket and completely covering it was the only floral decoration. It was the offering of the Brooklyn Club, being a pall of violets and lilies of the valley.

The Rev. Dr. Richard Salter Storrs, pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, of which Mr. Polhemus had been a member for years, officiated. He eulogized the clubman, financier, and church member, dwelling on his many admirable qualities as a man and citizen.

Many took a last view of their old friend's features, and then the formal procession started for Greenwood Cemetery, where the casket was inclosed in a heavy red cedarwood box and placed in the family vault.

At the services, besides the family, were Mayor Schieren, ex-Mayor David A. Boody, ex-Mayor James Howell, ex-Mayor Daniel D. Whitney, Justice William J. Gaynor, Justice Edgar M. Cullen, Justice Willard Bartlett, Justice Nathaniel Clement, Justice William J. Osborne, Justice Augustus Van Wyck, District Attorney James W. Ridgway.

Jerry A. Wernberg, Col. Albert E. Lamb, ex-United States District Attorney Jesse Johnson, J. S. T. Stranahan, Hugh McLaughlin, Country Treasurer Henry H. Adams, ex-Congressman Felix Campbell, Chief Engineer James Dale of the Brooklyn Fire Department, ex-Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy, Corporation Counsel McDonald, Albert F. Jenks, William Hesston, William Van Auden, J. B. Voorhees, Surrogate George B. Abbott, Joshua M. Van Cott, James McKeen, Eugene D. Berri, Supervisor Thomas S. Dike, Supervisor at Large Thomas Fitchie, ex-Naval Officer Theodore B. Willis.

Franklin Allen, Charles A. Moore, Eugene G. Blackford, Daniel F. Lewis, Howard M. Smith, Frederick A. Ward, William B. Davenport, George H. Southard, William C. Wallace, William Adams, John Winslow, Alexander E. Orr, Gen. John B. Woodward, John D. Fairchild, George V. Brower, Andrew D. Baird, William Harkness, D. S. Ramsay, ex-Senator Eugene F. O'Connor, Nelson J. Gates, D. W. McWilliams, Darwin R. James, Harry C. Duvoe, William C. Smith, James H. Race, George P. Merrill.

John B. Streeton, W. E. Melody, J. E. Lawrence, F. B. Walker, F. S. Little, Robert B. Woodward, Jonathan Buckley, Edwin Knowles, William Berri, Emery N. Downs, Edwin H. Sayre, ex-Sheriff John Courtney, Sheriff William J. Buttling, Foster L. Backus, Joseph A. Burr, Henry S. Rasquin, William T. Lane, Robert D. Benedict, Tunis G. Bergen, William G. Low, Ogden S. Willis, Dr. J. H. Raymond, Arthur M. Hatch, George F. Elliott, S. A. Haynes, Daniel T. Leverich, and James L. Watson.

Young Men to the Front.

From The Boston Home Journal.

Ex-Gov. William E. Russell was mentioned for the Presidency before he was old enough to be eligible. Mayor Curtis is not yet thirty-five, Charles Sumner Hamlin, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is a very young man, and there are many others who could be pointed out. The Hon. John D. Long, in a recent speech, took occasion to refer to this, and said: "My experience thus far is that most of the men who have influenced the world have been young. Remember the cases of Hamilton and Napoleon. Washington himself was barely forty-three years old when he took command of the American armies. We are too apt to look upon the founders of our Constitution—that great instrument that wedded the States together into one Union, that has only grown stronger and larger—as venerable men. Hamilton was a mere boy; Madison was thirty-two or thirty-three; the representative from New-Hampshire, Gorham, was twenty-four, twenty-five or twenty-six. It shows the capacity of youth. We are not apt to think of young men as overmodest, and I do not think they are in certain directions. But I think there is great danger that the young man himself misapprehends and depreciates his own strength, force, and capacity. As men grow older, they grow more sensitive to the opinion and appreciation of young men, more quick to co-operate with young men. And if the young men recognize that the older men are looking toward co-operating with them in the work of the world, they will achieve more than they otherwise would."

Big fat generous night-shirts, for big fat generous men $1—20-inch neck or less.

We don't expect to sell enough night-shirts today to pay for this advertisement; but it'll be worth many times the money if one-tenth of you get half an idea how carefully our furnishings are devised to meet particular needs.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince, Warren, 32d St.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Capt. William Degroat.

Capt. William Degroat, a wealthy and prominent resident of Nyack, died yesterday morning of pneumonia, aged eighty years. He was born at Stony Point, Rockland County, in 1815. His father was John Degroat, who ran the Samsondale, the first market sloop between Haverstraw and New-York.

In 1836 Mr. Degroat built the large three-masted schooner Elias Moore, which for several years he ran between New-York, the West Indies, and South America. He was a skilled navigator, and was accompanied on his boat by his oldest son, John Degroat, who was subsequently drowned in Southern waters. Nearly twenty years ago Capt. Degroat retired from his life at sea and settled down in his handsome residence in Nyack. He held several political offices, and was three times elected President of Nyack Village. Two sons, Augustus of Nyack and Edward of California, and one daughter, Mrs. J. Newton Perry of Nyack, survive him.

Samuel Bolton.

Samuel Bolton, who died at his home, 59 West Ninetieth Street, Thursday evening last, in his forty-seventh year, was one of the prominent dry goods merchants of this city. Immediately after he was graduated from Columbia College he entered the firm of A. Miller & Co., dry goods merchants of 420 Broadway, in the capacity of traveling agent. From there he went to Cockran, McLean & Co., Broadway and Grand Street, and later became the chief commercial traveler for E. S. Jaffray & Co.

He was engaged in the dry goods business in New-Haven, Conn., from 1880 to 1887, having started two firms there, of which he was the principal partner. He came to New-York again in 1887, and opened the store known as that of S. Bolton & Co., Sixth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, which, owing to ill health, he sold to Adams & Co. three years ago.

He was a member of the Manhattan and Colonial Clubs. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

Edward Harrigan, Jr.

Edward Harrigan, Jr., son of the comedian, died early yesterday morning in his father's house, 46 West Sixty-eighth Street, of peritonitis. He was but seventeen years old, yet he had already made a reputation on the stage. Until a few days ago he had been appearing nightly as Granville Bright, with his father, in "The Major."

In the production of "Notoriety," at Harrigan's Theatre, he took the part of Dr. Charles Atwater, and had previously taken the leading juvenile character in "Reilly and the 400."

He was an exceedingly clever young man, and was so well posted on variety matters that he was often consulted by his father.

Harrigan's theatre will be closed to-night, but will be open again to-morrow. The funeral will be held to-morrow morning from Mr. Harrigan's house, 38 West Sixty-eighth Street.

William R. Carr.

William R. Carr died in his home, 80 Edgecombe Avenue, last Friday in the sixty-eighth year of his age. Mr. Carr was born in London. He came to this country during the gold fever of 1849 and went to California. After a few years he came to New-York and started in business as a grain inspector, having offices in Pearl Street. He moved to 18 Beaver Street three years ago.

He was recognized as an expert judge of grain. He was a member of the old St. George's Club, had a high standing in the Masonic fraternity, was one of the original founders of the Produce Exchange Gratuity Fund, and was a charter member of the Produce Exchange. He leaves a wife and four daughters.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Solomon Belden Noble, father of Daniel Noble, District Attorney of Queens County, died at his son's residence, 73 Remsen Street, Long Island City, yesterday, of paralysis. He was born on May 22, 1819, and was graduated from Williams College. He was prominent years ago in New-York legal circles, and served one term in the Assembly from this city. He was Corporation Counsel under Mayor Ditmars, the first Mayor of Long Island City, and held the same office during the latter part of ex-Mayor Gleason's second term. He was librarian of the Queens County Bar Association for many years. At one time he was the leader of a large Democratic faction in Long Island City. Until ill health forced him to retire from his profession Mr. Noble enjoyed a very large practice on Long Island. He leaves five sons and one daughter.

—Ex-Mayor O. C. Woolley of Jeffersonville, Ind., aged eighty-seven years, died Saturday morning while on a visit to his son Robert, at Austin, Ind. Mr. Woolley was prominent in politics, and his career had been an eventful one. He was born in this city in 1808, his parents at that time occupying property on what is now Wall Street. During the revolutionary War his parents were forced to flee to Poughkeepsie, but afterward returned to New-York City. Here, as he grew up, Mr. Woolley became active in political circles in the State, joining several organizations, among them being Tammany Hall, which he joined in 1829, and remained an active member until he left, in 1841. Tammany Hall was then in Chatham Street, near Nassau. He participated in the historical fights which resulted in founding that branch of the Democratic Party known as the "Loco-Focos."

—Capt. Jeremiah Ludlow died at his home in Bridgehampton, L. I., a few days ago. He was seventy-three years old. He commanded many of the whaling vessels that used to make port at Sag Harbor and Cold Spring Harbor. He was master of the Isaac Howland of New-Bedford when that vessel was seized and burned by the rebel steamer Shenandoah, in 1866. His last voyage was in the ship Hibernian, said to be the largest and best-equipped whaling vessel that ever sailed out of New-Bedford. The Hibernian and the Isaac Howland were both owned by E. M. Robinson, father of Mrs. Hetty Green. Capt. Ludlow made four trips around the world.

—Ex-Judge Seneca O. Griswold of Poquonnock, Conn., died yesterday of heart failure. The Judge was seventy-one years old. He had been active in State and local affairs. He was a member of the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1891.

—Joel Wales Webb, Postmaster of Willimantic, Conn., died yesterday. He was sixty years of age and was born in Scotland, Windham County.

—Dr. A. L. Bronmesetts of Stafford Springs, Conn., died suddenly yesterday. He was thirty years of age and unmarried.

—Nathaniel J. N. Bachelloo, Treasurer and Manager of The Morning Mail Company of Lowell, Mass., died yesterday.

Cold Weather Pays in Paris.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The town fathers of Paris are beaming with satisfaction at the continuance of the cold weather, for the skating on the lakes in the Bois de Boulogne has already put over £1,000 into the municipal purse. Comparing this sum with the £835, which was the highest figure reached in a severe Winter of ten or twelve years ago, it looks as if skating had made great strides in popularity with the Parisians. Another source of income is the sale of ice on the lakes in the Bois, and in Winters like the present an average of £850 is realized by stocking the icehouses of commercials and millionaires in the vicinity.

Arrival of Dress Goods Shipped by La Gascogne.

A large shipment of handsome Spring Novelty Dress Goods, will be placed on sale to-day, February 18th. An incomparable collection.

Novelties in Cheviots, Novelties in Crepons; Rough Cañon Crepes and Crumpet Crepons, in Spring Shades; Sprightly Mixtures, threaded with bright colors.

Twenty cases of new Spring Cloths—Smart styles in Tailors' Tweeds.

Every variety of woolens for Spring now ready.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

CARPETS.

NEW SPRING STYLES

arriving daily.

We call special attention to our stock of **Royal Wiltons,** (the best wearing carpet made,) **Axminsters, Velvets, Brussels,** and **Extra Super Ingrains,**

AT PRICES BEYOND ALL COMPETITION.

Broken lots, single pieces and patterns we do not intend duplicating. Some we have made into

CARPETS AND RUGS

(with borders)

in all sizes, suitable for all kinds of rooms.

ALL AT REMNANT PRICES.

(Bring size of rooms.)

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

MEN IN THE CHURCHES

Some Interesting Tables Prepared by Dr. W. H. Roberts.

PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC STRENGTH

In Protestant Churches There Are Twice as Many Women as Men —Influence on American Institutions.

It has long been recognized as a fact that the Churches include in their membership much fewer men than women. It has also been claimed that the influence of the Church through its voting members upon the political interests of the country is very small.

Most of the statements on these two points have been based hitherto on general impressions rather than on well-established statistics. The lack, however, no longer exists. Dr. W. H. Roberts, Stated Clerk of the Presbyterian Church, utilizing the figures of the last census and those given by Dr. H. K. Carroll in "The Religious Forces of the United States," has furnished some very curious and instructive reading in a series of articles in The Independent of this city.

The last United States census gives the total population of the country as 62,622,250. Of this number 20,613,307 are communicants in some Church, including 13,974,635 Protestants and 3,257,871 Roman Catholics. Noticing first the Protestants, Dr. Roberts shows, by referring to the denominational statistics of the Congregationalists and of some Presbyterian Churches, that the general proportion of men in the Church membership is almost exactly one-third. Assuming that these are fairly representative of all bodies, it appears that the male membership of the Protestant Churches is 4,658,211 and the female membership 9,316,424.

The next point referred to is the relation of this male Church membership to politics. The number of persons qualified to vote in this country has been estimated at 15,187,889. The actual voters at the last Presidential election numbered 12,077,657. Of these, Dr. Roberts estimates that about 10,000,000 were nominally Protestants. Making allowance for the 10 per cent. male Church members who are under age and about 20 per cent. who do not vote, he puts the actual voting strength of the Protestant Churches at 3,500,000, while fully 6,500,000 actual voters are not members of any Church.

Taking this general basis and referring to the figures of the last census, Dr. Roberts then presents a tabular statement of the distribution of Protestant Church members among the different States. The first column gives the number of potential voters in each State, according to the census; the second column the number of Protestant communicants, also according to the census; the third column the probable number of male Protestant Church members, (one-third of the total,) and the fourth the percentage of male Protestants to potential voters.

States.	Potential Voters.	Protestant Communicants.	Male Protestant Members.....	Per Cent. Males.
North Atlantic Division	5,055,239	3,133,620	1,044,540	20.6
Maine	201,241	90,294	30,098	14.9
N. Hampshire	118,195	62,349	20,783	17.6
Vermont	142,810	75,293	18,7	19.8
Massachusetts	645,072	190,979	30,8	15.7
Rhode Island	100,017	49,590	16,530	16.1
Connecticut	224,092	152,400	50,800	22.7
New-York	1,768,649	965,159	321,719	18.1
New-Jersey	413,530	280,680	93,560	22.7
Pennsylvania	1,461,869	1,154,334	384,778	26.3
South Atlantic Division	2,015,573	3,028,656	1,009,552	50.1
Delaware	47,559	36,908	12,301	25.0
Maryland	270,738	238,698	77,896	28.7
District of Columbia	64,505	55,150	18,383	28.5
Virginia	378,782	555,509	185,169	48.9
W. Virginia	181,400	173,443	57,814	32.0
N. Carolina	342,653	682,060	227,353	66.4
S. Carolina	235,906	502,102	167,367	71.1
Georgia	398,122	665,393	221,797	55.7
Florida	96,213	124,898	41,466	42.9
North Central Division	6,202,901	4,501,854	1,500,618	24.1
Ohio	1,016,484	867,502	289,167	28.4
Indiana	595,066	570,043	190,014	32.0
Illinois	1,072,663	713,477	237,826	22.2
Michigan	617,445	339,437	113,145	18.3
Wisconsin	461,722	304,591	101,530	22.0
Minnesota	376,086	258,663	86,221	22.8
Iowa	520,332	388,794	127,931	24.6
Missouri	705,718	564,320	188,107	26.6
North Dakota	55,959	33,039	11,013	19.6
South Dakota	96,765	59,682	19,894	20.6
Nebraska	301,500	140,512	46,837	15.6
Kansas	383,231	266,704	88,981	23.2
South Central Division	2,512,704	3,057,764	919,255	36.5
Kentucky	450,792	512,389	170,796	37.9
Tennessee	402,476	530,690	176,897	43.9
Alabama	324,822	542,181	180,727	55.7
Mississippi	271,060	417,842	139,214	51.3
Louisiana	250,568	184,624	61,541	24.3
Texas	535,942	575,000	91,667	17.1
Oklahoma	19,161	9,704	1,235	6.3
Arkansas	257,868	291,534	97,178	37.6
West. Division	1,153,889	252,741	84,447	7.3
Montana	85,415	7,047	2,849	3.5
Wyoming	27,044	3,124	1,041	4.2
Colorado	164,920	36,627	12,209	7.2
New-Mexico	44,951	4,667	1,556	6.4
Arizona	28,896	1,472	491	2.0
Utah	54,471	3,776	1,259	2.3
Nevada	20,951	1,397	466	2.2
Idaho	31,490	4,255	1,418	4.5
Washington	146,918	37,192	12,397	8.4
Oregon	111,744	35,282	12,761	11.4
California	462,289	113,613	37,871	8.2
Alaska	32,052	1,289	429	1.3

Dr. Roberts then takes up the Roman Catholic Church. The total number of Catholic communicants, according to the census, was 6,257,871. Estimating, as Catholics do, according to Dr. Carroll, that the communicants are 85 per cent. of the Catholic population, and thus adding 15 per cent., the result gives 7,100,000 as the total Catholic population. The census gives the total of males qualified to vote as 27 per cent. of the whole population, and, applying this rule, there are about 1,941,000 Catholic voting church members. A table is then given, showing, first, the total Catholic communicants in the different States; second, the male Catholic voters; third, the per cent. of Catholic voters in the whole number of potential votes, and, fourth, the per cent. of Protestant voters, repeated from the preceding table for the sake of comparison.

States.	Catholic Communicants.	Catholic Males of Full Age.....	Potential Voters— Per Cent. Catholics...	Potential Voters— Per Cent. Protestants
North Atlantic Division	2,941,171	913,233	19.4	20.6
Maine	57,548	17,869	9.4	14.9
New-Hampshire	39,920	12,398	11.0	17.6
Vermont	42,810	13,293	18.7	19.8
Massachusetts	645,072	190,979	30.8	15.7
Rhode Island	96,825	30,063	32.0	16.1
Connecticut	152,945	47,492	22.8	22.7
New-York	1,153,650	358,208	21.7	18.1
New-Jersey	223,274	69,325	17.8	22.7
Pennsylvania	559,127	173,608	12.7	26.3
South Atlantic Division	254,883	79,141	4.2	50.1
Delaware	11,776	3,656	8.3	25.0
Maryland	141,410	43,908	17.3	28.7
District of Columbia	37,593	11,673	20.0	28.5
Virginia	12,356	3,837	1.8	48.9
West Virginia	15,653	4,861	2.8	32.0
North Carolina	2,640	819	0.2	66.4
South Carolina	5,360	1,665	0.7	71.1
Georgia	11,228	3,486	0.9	55.7
Florida	16,867	5,237	5.3	42.9
North Central Division	2,173,145	674,761	11.7	24.1
Ohio	336,114	104,364	11.0	28.4
Indiana	119,100	36,980	6.7	32.0
Illinois	475,474	147,634	14.7	22.2
Michigan	222,261	69,013	12.0	18.3
Wisconsin	249,829	77,572	18.0	22.0
Minnesota	271,769	84,384	24.2	22.8
Iowa	164,522	51,084	10.6	24.6
Missouri	162,804	50,569	7.6	26.6
North Dakota	26,427	8,206	15.7	19.6
South Dakota	25,720	7,986	8.8	20.6
Nebraska	51,503	15,992	5.6	15.6
Kansas	67,562	20,977	6.0	23.2
South Central Division	451,701	140,253	6.0	36.5
Kentucky	92,504	28,722	6.9	37.9
Tennessee	17,950	5,573	1.4	44.0
Alabama	13,230	4,108	1.3	55.7
Mississippi	11,348	3,524	1.5	51.3
Louisiana	211,863	65,785	28.3	24.3
Texas	99,691	30,954	6.2	17.1
Oklahoma	1,270	394	2.2	6.3
Arkansas	3,845	1,193	0.5	37.6
Western Division	435,731	135,294	12.6	7.3
Montana	25,149	7,809	12.3	3.5
Wyoming	7,185	2,231	8.8	4.2
Colorado	47,111	14,628	9.6	7.2
New-Mexico	100,570	31,229	75.5	3.4
Arizona	19,000	5,899	25.0	2.0
Utah	5,958	1,849	3.6	2.3
Nevada	3,955	1,228	6.3	2.2
Idaho	4,809	1,493	5.0	4.5
Washington	20,848	6,473	4.8	8.4
Oregon	30,231	9,387	8.9	11.4
Alaska	13,563	4,212	14.1	1.3
California	157,346	48,855	11.2	8.2

In commenting upon these tables, Dr. Roberts speaks of the grim humor in the fact that the Carolinas should be outwardly more religious than any portion of New-England, and far more in line with the religious principles of the great majority of the founders of the Republic. He takes comfort, however, in the evident hostility of the colored people, who awake up this mass, to Roman Catholicism, and thinks it possible that they may yet prove a bulwark of Protestantism. Next to the religiousness of the South comes, in point of significance, the irreligiousness of the West, where Church members form only 7.3 per cent of the entire voting population.

So far as the Roman Catholics are concerned, Dr. Roberts thinks that the figures show that American institutions do not stand in great danger from them. That they should be proportionately so strong in New-England is natural from the large number of French Canadian immigrants, as well as from the number of the Irish population. Louisiana and New-Mexico are also largely Roman Catholic. Yet everywhere this Roman Catholic power is largely due to immigration, and while he considers that the distinctively Roman influence is hostile to free institutions, the fact that a large number of prominent leaders among the Catholics recognize the true spirit of American institutions is a strong guarantee for the preservation of those institutions. The A. P. A. business he characterizes as perfect folly.

The chief point that Dr. Roberts makes, however, is that the Protestant Churches are not in a position to exercise a permanent and dominant influence for good in the political life of the country. While holding firmly to the idea that the Church as an organization cannot have any political character, he does assert that through its individual members it should exercise a dominant influence upon the political conditions. It is evident, however, that it does not, and unless there is a marked change it cannot. His remedy is a greater attention to the work of home missions, especially in the West; a greater conformity to the principles of true Christianity in the family society, business, and general affairs of the State.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 17.—SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from Liverpool, sld. hence to-day for New-York.

SCILLY, Feb. 17.—SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from New-York Feb. 5 for Hamburg, passed here to-day.

GIBRALTAR, Feb. 17.—SS Aleppo, (Br.,) from Naples Feb. 11 for New-York, passed here to-day.

SS Scotia, (Br.,) Capt. Hamilton, from Fiume Jan. 30 for New-York, passed here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.—SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New-York Feb. 5, arr. here yesterday.

Latest Arrival.

SS Gulf of Taranto, (Br.,) Hudson, Shields Feb. 2, in ballast to Czarnikow, McDougall & Co., (Limited.) Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

RICHARD A. McCURDY President

Statement for the year ending December 31st 1894

Income

Received for Premiums	$36,123,163 82	
From all other Sources	11,897,706 12	$48,020,869 94

Disbursements

To Policy-holders for Claims by Death	$11,929,794 94
" " " Endowments, Dividends &c.	9,159,462 14
For all other accounts	9,789,634 18
	$30,878,891 26

Assets

United States Bonds and other Securities	$83,970,690 67
First lien Loans on Bond and Mortgage	71,339,415 92
Loans on Stocks and Bonds	11,366,100 00
Real Estate	21,691,733 39
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies	9,655,198 91
Accrued Interest, Deferred Premiums &c.	6,615,645 07
	$204,638,783 96
Reserve for Policies and other Liabilities, Company's Standard, American 4 per cent	182,109,456 14
Surplus	$22,529,327 82
Insurance and Annuities assumed and renewed	$750,290,677 97
Insurance and Annuities in force Dec. 31 1894	855,207,778 42
Increase in Total Income	$6,067,724 26
Increase in Premium Income	2,528,825 84
Increase in Assets	17,931,103 82
Increase in Surplus	4,576,718 91
Increase of Insurance and Annuities in Force	51,923,039 96

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same to be correct CHARLES A. PRELLER Auditor

From the Surplus a dividend will be apportioned as usual

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Monday
Feb. 18-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

DESTITUTE AND HELPLESS

Money and Provisions Needed for Nebraska's Suffering People.

FARMERS FREEZING AND FAMISHING

Fifteen Thousand Persons Must Be Cared for Until New Crops Are Harvested—What Has Already Been Done.

Official stupidity, lack of executive ability, and an almost criminal disregard of the cry of Nebraska's suffering people for help have added very much to the distress and misery of the famishing and freezing farmers of that unhappy State. Ex-Gov. Crounse and Gov. Holcomb have repeatedly taken action to make it appear that the destitution in the State was not so great as reported in the newspapers or in the letters of citizens to friends in other States. The reason for this seems to have been that the State desired to borrow money, and the officials feared that if the true condition of the farming industry became known it would be impossible to negotiate the loan on favorable terms. The representatives of the people, apparently, have preferred to let their constituents suffer or freeze to death, rather than hurt the credit of a State the population of which, if relief is not extended, may be decimated. It seems never to have occurred to these short-sighted politicians that if the population decreased there would be a corresponding decrease in the State's resources.

Another deplorable fact is that the work of relief seems to have been in incompetent hands. There is evidence of this from many sources. Gov. Crounse appointed as head of the relief commission the Rev. Luther P. Ludden. His management was criticised from the start, and a committee of the Legislature was appointed to make an investigation. The result was the practical reorganization of the commission. It was admitted by the Rev. Mr. Ludden that, while the commission was being reorganized, supplies were held back, and there is abundant evidence that carloads of food and clothing sent by Eastern people were sidetracked while the State officials and the relief commission were indulging in a display of dignity and red tape.

In the meantime evidence has been accumulating that the number of people who were in the most destitute circumstances is much larger than was at first believed. The severity of the Winter has increased the suffering and deprived more people of their means of livelihood. In striking contrast with the behavior of the State officials toward the people is the attitude of these distressed farmers toward each other. There have been innumerable instances of one family or individual in the most straitened circumstances extending whatever aid was possible to those who were more distressed. One family drove from Nebraska to Illinois in an old prairie schooner during the blizzard of last week. The thermometer was 25° below zero. At Keokuk the son went to the Superintendent of the Poor for assistance. He wore only gunny sacking on his feet. He was provided with a pair of lined boots. Money and provisions were offered to the father, but he said that as the boy had been supplied with boots, and as they had enough flour and potatoes to last them until they reached relatives in Illinois, he desired that if there was any money or provisions to be given to Keokuk people they be sent to his old neighbors in Nebraska, who were worse off than he.

Dispatches to the East contain the following statements:

"There is no disputing the fact that widespread destitution exists in the drought-stricken sections of Nebraska. The recent severe weather intensified the suffering, and hundreds of families were without food, fuel, or adequate clothing during the terrible blizzard which raged last week with the mercury 25° below. With a view to condition of affairs, the Governor declined with thanks the appropriation of $5,000 from the State of Connecticut. To those unfamiliar with the situation, these two contradictory statements are confusing.

"The secret of the situation lies in the poorly-organized State Relief Commission. It was poorly organized, but last week new blood was infused into the members of the General Committee, and suffering resulting from its failure to hastily distribute the contributions of food, fuel, and clothing are rapidly being relieved, and within a week it is believed all will be supplied.

"A million in relief in the shape of cash and other aid has been given to Nebraska's destitute. With this, the State appropriated $50,000.

"Until last week, sidetracks of all railroads in Nebraska were crowded with cars loaded with relief, which were not moved because of the want of orders from the commission. This, too, in the face of the complaints of famished women and children.

"At the annual conference of the Lutheran Church of Nebraska Saturday the charge was openly made that politics, religion, and family factions governed the State Board in its distribution and was the secret of its apparent paralysis. The minister seemed to be able to prove it, and also to prove that already more aid had been contributed to Nebraska than could be distributed to the destitute. The last statment is correct, and the State Commission admits it is true.

"The following complaint to the public from a committee of farmers in Chase County, the heart of the drought district, is a fair sample of the situation up to last week: 'While our Winter has been quite snug so far, this is the only storm that has caused any apprehension. The timely aid that has been sent into this county heretofore has, in a measure, relieved the immediate and temporary wants of the people, and had the many carloads of provisions, clothing, feed, and seed reached the county that have been made up and shipped by friends in the East to the people of this county, there would be no further demand from our people for assistance.

"There have been some twenty carloads gathered up and shipped from the East to this county that have never reached here. R. B. Ford of this county went back to Lee County, Ill., and there got nine carloads of provisions and seed and feed, which were generously given for the needy of this county, under the express provision that Mr. Ford should accompany these cars and personally supervise the distribution of the same. These cars were loaded a month ago, and so far only one of them has reached this county, although Mr. Ford and others have written and telegraphed and done all possible to locate them.

"Other cars are being shipped under the rules of the State Relief Commission, and this is but another evidence of mismanagement. Unless further assistance is rendered or these lost cars can be found, there will be much suffering here before the Winter is over, as this and next month are usually the worst months of the year.

"According to the members of the American Sunday School Union who have appealed for contributions East, a large portion of the people of Nebraska are in need. In the single county of Custer, with an area of some twenty-five hundred square miles, and in the very heart of the drought district, there are over 15,000 destitute and helpless people. They are of a community overcome by three consecutive disastrous seasons of drought and hot winds. To procure seed, grain, and the bare necessaries for these people a fund of at least $100,000 is necessary. The condition of affairs in this county is confirmed by Chief Justice Norvel of the Supreme Court of the State."

It is evident that there is still urgent need of contributions of provisions and clothing. These should be forwarded in such manner as to insure their prompt delivery to those who are actually in need. It is not necessary to rely on the Nebraska commission. Other means can be made use of to insure the relief of the unfortunate people of this unhappy State.

Died in a Bathroom.

D. McBurney Hunter, forty-two years old, a salesman employed in a Spring Street wholesale millinery store, was found dead at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the bathroom of his boarding house, 15 West Twentieth Street.

A doctor said Hunter had died of heart failure. He had no relatives in this city.

MANAGER DALY'S DISCIPLINE

Leading Members of His Company Who Have Remained with Him Ever Since He Began His Career.

Henry Irving once said that no instance of such long engagements between managers and actors as Mr. Daly's management can boast has been known anywhere else at any period of stage history, modern or ancient. This remark was perfectly just. Mr. Daly has the reputation of being a stern disciplinarian, as a manager of his high aims must be in order to succeed, but his employes evidently do not find his yoke heavy, and they stand by him.

In some of the Court theatres of Europe, possibly, and at the Théâtre Français, in Paris, a few famous actors have remained in the same company for longer periods than those of Mr. Daly's organization. M. Got is a notable example, having retired from the stage recently after completing his fiftieth year at the Français. But even in this famous theatre of France there have been a half dozen managers during the half century of M. Got's career, so that his work has not been done under one director. In Mr. Daly's present company there are three notable members who were with him at the beginning of his managerial career, twenty-six years ago—Mrs. Gilbert, James Lewis, and George Clarke.

In addition to these remarkable cases of loyal service and managerial appreciation of its worth, Mr. Daly's company roll shows many other instances of long terms of faithful and continuous service under his direction. Ada Rehan, who might have been starred or have assumed the management of herself a dozen times, for she has had many most tempting offers both here and abroad, is now in her sixteenth year at Daly's, where as a young girl of eighteen she began her New-York career. Charles Leclercq is in the twentieth year of his service under the same management, and Mr. Wheatleigh, who died so suddenly last Thursday, was in his eighth year. Mr. Herbert and Mr. Graham are in their seventh and eighth years, and Miss Conron and a number of the younger members of the company have passed their sixth year. Richard Dorney has been Mr. Daly's business manager for sixteen years, and Mr. Widmer his musical director for eleven years, while Mr. Tait, the master machinist, has held his position for sixteen years.

These persons apparently realize that Mr. Daly's "discipline" is intended for their own advancement in their chosen profession quite as much as to insure the success of his theatre as the home of high dramatic art. It is this discipline which has made Mr. Daly's name synonymous with successful management in two continents and which has brought his company to such a high state of perfection.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION RESORT

Expected that It Will Be Opened at Oak Island Beach, Near Babylon, L. I., About July 1.

BABYLON, L. I., Feb. 17.—Arrangements have been completed for the opening of the grounds of the University Extension resort at Oak Island Beach, on the Atlantic coast, opposite here, on or about July 1.

Plans for public buildings have been accepted, and yesterday a contract was made with a prominent Lakewood hotel man to conduct the new hotel to be erected on the grounds during the Spring.

Among other public buildings to be built is an arcade, which will be erected near the pier, on the bay side, and will contain all the stores, markets, and offices, and the Post Office. It will be a frame structure, with a wide hall running through it.

Work on an immense university hall, containing lecture rooms and an auditorium, will begin shortly. An artesian well will supply the resort with water.

Among others who have purchased lots and will erect and occupy cottages on the grounds next season are Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, Prof. Albert Kern of the Berkeley School, Lawyer Gilbert Elliott of New-York, Osmer B. Gregory, and Woodruff Sutton.

The officers of the association are: President—Woodruff Sutton; Vice Presidents—Osmer B. Gregory, Edward F. Krantz, and Marion M. Miller; Corresponding Secretary—The Rev. John D. Long, M. A.; Recording Secretary—Cornelius S. Loder; Treasurer—Gilbert Elliott, Jr.

SUITS AGAINST THE BIG FOUR

Large Amount of Damages Claimed Under an Old Indiana Law.

NEW-CASTLE, Ind., Feb. 17.—The cases of Frank E. Beach, Prosecuting Attorney of Henry County, against the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company are attracting much attention among lawyers and the general public. What was first known as the Indiana, Bloomington and Western was built as a direct road between Springfield, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Ind. Then the name was changed to the Ohio, Indiana and Western.

Four or five years ago, when the Big Four system began the policy of buying roads to be used as feeders for the main line, the road between Springfield and Indianapolis was purchased with others. This road also extends between Indianapolis and Peoria, Ill. This city is the only place of any size between Springfield and the capital of Indiana, and the suits which Mr. Beach has instituted are on the calendar of the Henry County Circuit Court, Judge Eugene H. Bundy presiding, here.

Since the Indiana, Bloomington and Western, now known as the Peoria and Eastern Divisions of the Big Four, was built, many small villages have sprung into existence. One of these little places is Kennard, situated eight miles southwest of this place and thirty-six miles northeast of Indianapolis. A State law makes it mandatory on the part of every railroad to post bulletins on a blackboard especially made for that purpose and so designated by a painted sign. The time every train is due and when it departs. Also, if any train is late, how much behind time it is, must be set forth explicitly and in detail.

In Mr. Beach's complaint there are 2,001 paragraphs. Each paragraph sets forth one violation of the statute by the railroad company, so that it appears that 2,001 trains have not been bulletined at Kennard. As a matter of fact, prior to the commencement of the suits by the Prosecutor, there never had been a blackboard in the station at all. The penalty for each violation is $25, and the Prosecutor gets one-half, the State the rest.

During the opening proceedings the attorney for the Big Four made a motion to strike out all the complaint except the first paragraph. The company was willing to pay one penalty and costs, but Prosecutor Beach, who is a poor man, has visions of a check amounting to thousands of dollars in his mind's eye, and he said that the State would make no compromise whatever. Judge Bundy overruled the motion made by the railroad attorney. The suits, no matter how they may be decided in the court here, will be appealed to the Supreme Court of Indiana. A transcript of 800,000 words will be required. To make it will take seven weeks' steady work at a typewriter, making six copies at each stroke of the keys. It is said that it will be the most voluminous record ever filed in the Supreme Court.

Actress Kate Quinn Dead.

Miss Kate Quinn died of pneumonia at the Memorial Hospital, in Pacific Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday last, after a short illness. She had been removed to the hospital on the Monday preceding from the home of Miss Stagg, with whom she had been living, in West Sixteenth Street, this city, by Dr. Mary Lyons, her personal friend.

Miss Quinn was an actress and had played star parts for a number of years in road companies. Her last engagement was with one of Neil Burgess's companies in "The County Fair." She was a native of Lower Canada, where her father still lives.

Miss Eliza Cronyn, her half-sister, is an opera singer in Italy. Her brother is a practicing physician in Milwaukee, Wis.

TALMAGE ON THE GOSPEL

Under Mountains of Stuff, He Says, It Has Been Buried.

WORLDLY REFORM A FAILURE HERE

Some of the Theological Seminaries, He Declares, Are the Hotbeds of Infidelity.

DR. ABBOTT ON MAN'S DEVELOPMENT

William M. Salter Answers Archbishop Ryan as to Ethical Agnosticism—Other Sermons.

The Springlike weather was probably responsible for the crowd, but be that as it may, the Academy of Music was not only densely crowded yesterday afternoon with people desirous of hearing the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage preach, but the doors of the theatre had to be closed before the appointed hour, so that a vast number of persons arriving at the Academy long before 4 o'clock were unable to gain admittance.

A reporter for The New-York Times asked Dr. Talmage yesterday when he was going to commence holding the out-door meetings for the benefit of those who are crowded out, of which he spoke several weeks ago. Dr. Talmage replied:

"It has been too cold as yet to hold out-door meetings, but as soon as the weather moderates they will be inaugurated and continued as a permanent feature as long as the present great interest in our services continues to be manifested."

"The Glorious Gospel" was the subject of the sermon preached yesterday by Dr. Talmage, who took for his text, First Timothy, i., 11: "According to the glorious Gospel of the blessed God, which was committed to my trust." He said:

"The greatest novelty of our time is the Gospel. It is so old that it is new. As potters and artists are now attempting to fashion pitchers and cups and curious ware like those of nineteen hundred years ago recently brought up from buried Pompeii, and such cups and pitchers and curious ware are universally admired, so any one who can unshovel the real Gospel from the mountains of stuff under which it has been buried, will be able to present something that will attract the gaze and admiration and adoption of all the people.

"It is amazing what substitutes have been presented for what my text calls 'The glorious Gospel.' There has been an hemispheric apostasy. There are many people in this and all other large assemblages who have no more idea of what the Gospel really is than they have of what is contained in the fourteenth chapter of Zend-Avesta, the Bible of the Hindu, the first copy of which I ever saw I purchased in Calcutta, India, last September. The old Gospel is fifty feet under, and the work has been done by the shovels of those who have been trying to contrive the philosophy of religion. There is no philosophy about it. It is a plain matter of Bible statement and of childlike faith.

"Some of the theological seminaries have been hotbeds of infidelity, because they have tried to teach the 'Philosophy of Religion.' By the time that many a young theological students gets half through his preparatory course he is so filled with doubts about plenary inspiration and the Divinity of Chirst and the questions of eternal destiny, that he is more fit for the lowest bench in the infant class of a Sunday school than to become a teacher and leader of the people. The ablest theological professor is a Christian mother, who, out of her own experience, can tell the four-year-old how beautiful Christ was on earth, and how beautiful He now is in heaven, and how dearly He loves little folks, and then she kneels down and puts one arm around the boy, and, with her somewhat faded cheek against the roseate cheek of the little one, consecrates him for time and eternity to Him who said, 'Suffer them to come unto me.'

"What an awful work Paul made with the D. D.'s and the LL. D.'s and the F. R. S.'s when he cleared the decks of the old Gospel ship by saying, 'Not many wise men, not many noble, are called, but God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the mighty.'

"There sits the dear old theologian with his table piled up with all the great books on inspiration, and exegesis, and apologetics for the Almighty, and writing out his own elaborate work on the 'Philosophy of Religion,' and his little grandchild coming up to him for a 'good-night kiss, he accidentally knocks off the biggest book from the table, and it falls on the head of the child, of whom Christ Himself said: 'Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise.' And in the universe, the Bible wants no apologetics. The Throne of the Last Judgment wants no apologetics. Eternity wants no apologetics. Scientists may tell us that natural light is the 'propagation of undulations in an elastic medium, and thus set in motion by the action of luminous bodies;' but no one knows what Gospel light is until his own blind eyes, by the touch of the Divine Spirit, have opened to see the noonday of pardon and peace. Scientists may tell us that natural sound is the result of an impression made on the organs of hearing by an impulse of the air, caused by a collision of bodies, or by other means;' but those only know what the Gospel sound is who have heard the voice of Christ directly, saying, 'Thy sins are forgiven; go in peace.' The theological dude unrolls upon the plush of the exquisitely carved pulpit a learned discourse showing that the Garden of Eden was an allegory, and Solomon's Song a rather indelicate love ditty, and the Book of Job a drama in which satan was the star actor, and that Renan was three-quarters right about the miracles of Jesus, and that the Bible was gradually evoluted, and the best thought of the different ages, Moses, and David, and Paul doing the best they could under the circumstances, and, therefore, to be encouraged. Lord of Heaven and earth, get us out of the London fog of Higher Criticism!

"The night is dark and the way is rough, and we have a lantern which God has put in our hands, but instead of employing that lantern to show ourselves and others the right way, we are discussing lanterns, their shape, their size, their material, and which is the better light—kerosene, whale oil, or candle; and while we discuss it, we stand in a swamp, the lantern so that we shut out the light from the multitudes who are stumbling on the dark mountains of sin and death.

"Twelve hundred dead birds were found one morning around Bartholdi's statue in New-York Harbor. They had dashed their life out against that lighthouse the night before. Poor things! And the great lighthouse of the Gospel—how many high-soaring thinkers have beaten all their religious life out against it, while it was intended for only one thing, and that to show all nations the way into the harbor of God's mercy, and to the crystalline wharves of the heavenly city, where the immortals are waiting for new arrivals. Dead skylarks, when they might have been flying seraphs.

"Here also come, covering up the old Gospel, some who think they can by law and exposure of crime save the world, and from Portland, Me., across to San Francisco, and back again, to New-Orleans and Savannah, many of the ministers have gone into the detective business. Worldly reform, by all means; but unless it be also Gospel reform, it will be dead failure. In New-York its chief work has been to give us a change of bosses. We had a Democratic boss, and now it is to be a Republican boss, but the quarrel is, who shall be the Republican? Politics will save the cities the same day that satan evangelizes perdition.

"'Here comes another class of people who in pulpit and outside of it cover up the Gospel with the theory that it makes no final difference what you believe, or how you act—you are bound for heaven, anyhow. There they sit, side by side, in heaven; Garfield, and Guiteau, who shot him; Lincoln, and John Wilkes Booth, who assassinated him; Washington, and Thomas Paine, who slandered him; Nana Sahib, and the missionaries whom he clubbed to death at Cawnpore; Herod, and the children whom he massacred; Paul, and Nero, who beheaded him. As a result of the promulgation of such a mongrel and conglomerate heaven, there are millions of people in Christendom who expect to go straight to heaven from their seraglios, and their inebriation, and their suicides, when among the loudest thunders that broke over the basaltic island to which St. John was expatriated, was the one in which God announced that 'the abominable, and the murderers, and sorcerers, and idolaters, and all liars shall have their place in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone, which is the second death.'

"I correct what I said when I declared the Gospel was buried fifty feet deep; it is buried a thousand feet deep. Had the glorious Gospel been given full opportunity, I think before this the world would have had no need of pulpit, or sermon, or prayer, or church, but thanksgiving and hosannas would have resounded in the temple to which the mountains would have been pillars, and the blue skies the dome, and the rivers the baptistery, and all nations the worshippers in the auditorium of the outspread world. But so far from that, as I remarked in the opening sentence of this sermon, the greatest novelty of our time is the Gospel. And let me say to the hundreds and thousands of educated and splendid young men about to enter the Gospel ministry from the theological seminaries of all denominations, on this and the other side of the seas, that there is no drawing power like the glorious Gospel. 'Him hath God lifted up to draw all men unto him.' Get your souls charged and surcharged with this Gospel, and you will have large audiences, and will not have to announce in order to assemble such audiences, a Sunday night sacred concert, with prima donna soprano; or the presence of 'Black Pattis,' or Creole Minstrels, or some new exposure of Tammany, or a sermon accompanied by a magic lantern, or stereopticon views.

"The glorious Gospel of the blessed God as spoken of in my text will have more drawing power, and when that Gospel gets full swing it will have a momentum and a power mightier than that of the Atlantic Ocean, when under the force of the September equinox it strikes the Highlands of the Navesink. The meaning of the word 'Gospel' is 'good news,' and my text says it is glorious good news, and we must tell it in our churches, and over our dry goods counters, and in our factories, and over our thrashing machines, and behind our plows, and on our ships' decks, and in our parlors, our nurseries, and kitchens, as though it were glorious good news, and not with a dismal drawl in our voice, and a dismal look on our faces, as though religion were a rheumatic twinge, or a dyspeptic pang, or a malarial chill, or an attack of nervous prostration. With nine 'blesseds' or 'happys' Christ began his Sermon on the Mount: 'Blessed the poor; blessed the mourner; blessed the meek;' blessed the hungry; blessed the merciful; blessed the pure; blessed the peacemakers; blessed the persecuted; blessed the reviled; blessed, blessed, blessed; happy, happy, happy. Glorious good news for the young, as through Christ they may have their coming years ennobled and for a lifetime all the angels of God their coadjutors and all the armies of heaven their allies. Glorious good news for the middle-aged, as through Christ they may have their perplexities disentangled, and their courage rallied, and their victory over all obstacles and hindrances made forever sure. Glorious good news for the aged, as they may have the sympathy of Him of whom St. John wrote: 'His head and His hairs were white like wool, as white as snow,' and the defense of the everlasting arms. Glorious good news for the dying, as they may have ministering spirits to escort them, and opening gates to receive them, and a sweep of eternal glories to encircle them, and the welcome of a loving God to imbosom them.

"Oh, my text is right when it speaks of the glorious Gospel. It is an invitation from the most radiant Being that ever trod the earth or ascended the heavens to you and me to come and be made happy, and then take after that a royal castle for everlasting residence, the angels of God our cup-bearers. The price paid for all of this on the cliff of limestone about as high as this house, about seven minutes' walk from the wall of Jerusalem, where with an agony that with one hand tore down the rocks, and with the other drew a midnight blackness over the heavens, our Lord set us forever free. Making no apology for any one of the million sins of our life, but confessing all of them, we can point to that cliff of limestone and say: 'There was paid our indebtedness, and God never collects a bill twice.' I am glad that all the Christian poets have exerted their pen in extolling the matchless One of this Gospel. Isaac Watts, how do you feel concerning Him? And he writes, 'I am not ashamed to own my Lord.' Newton, what do you think of this Gospel? And he writes, 'Amazing Grace, How Sweet the Sound.' Cowper, what do you think of Him? And the answer comes, 'There Is a Fountain Filled with Blood.' Charles Wesley, what do you think of Him? And he answers, 'Jesus, Lover of My Soul.' Horatius Bonar, what do you think of this Gospel? And he writes, 'I Lay My Sins on Jesus.' Ray Palmer, what do you think of Him? And he writes, 'My Faith Looks Up to Thee.' Fannie Crosby, what do you think of Him? And she writes, 'Blessed Assurance, Jesus Is Mine.' But I take higher testimony: Solomon, what do you think of Him? And the answer is, 'Lily of the valley.' Ezekiel, what do you think of Him? And the answer is, 'Plant of renown.' David, what do you think of Him? And the answer is, 'My Shepherd.' St. John, what do you think of Him? And the answer is, 'Bright and morning star.' St. Paul, what do you think of Him? And the answer comes, 'Christ is all in all.'

"Do you think as well of him, O man, O woman, of the blood-bought immortal spirit? Yes, Paul was right when he styled it 'The Glorious Gospel.' And then, as a druggist, while you are waiting for him to make up the doctor's prescription, puts into a bottle so many grains of this, and so many grains of that, and so many drops of this, and so many drops of that, and the intermixture taken, though sour or bitter, restores to health; so Christ, the Divine Physician, prepares this trouble of our lifetime, and that disappointment, and this persecution, and that hardship, and that tear, and we must take the intermixture, yet though it be a bitter draught, under the Divine prescription it administers to our restoration and spiritual health, 'all things working together for good.' Glorious Gospel!

"And then the royal castle into which we step out of this life, without so much as soiling our foot with the upturned earth of the grave. 'They shall reign forever and ever.' Does not that mean that you are, if saved, to be Kings and Queens, and do not Kings and Queens have castles? But the one that you are offered was for thirty-three years an abandoned castle, though now gloriously inhabited. There is an abandoned royal castle at Amber, India. One hundred and seventy years ago a King moved out of it never to return. But the castle still stands, an indescribable grandeur, and you go through brazen doorway after brazen doorway, and carved room after carved room, and under embellished ceiling after embellished ceiling, and through halls precious-stoned into wider halls precious-stoned, and on that hill are pavilions deeply dyed, and tasseled, and arched, the fire of colored gardens cooled by the snow of white architecture; birds in arabesque so natural to life that, while you can not hear their voices, you imagine you see the flutter of their wings while you are passing; walls pictured with triumphal processions; rooms that were called Alcove of Light and Hall of Victory; marble, white and black, like a mixture of morn and night; alabaster and mother-of-pearl and lacquer work. Standing before it, the eye climbs from step to latticed balcony, and from latticed balcony to oriel, and from oriel to arch, and from arch to roof, and then descends on ladder of all colors, and stairs of perfect lines to tropical gardens of pomegranate and pineapple. Seven stories of resplendent architecture!

"But the royal castle provided for you, if you will only take it on the prescribed terms, is grander than all that, and though an abandoned castle while Christ was here achieving your redemption is again occupied by the 'Chief among ten thousand,' and some of your own kindred who have gone up and are waiting for you are leaning from the balcony. The windows of that castle look off on the King's gardens where immortals walk linked in eternal friendship; and the banqueting hall of that castle has Princes and Princesses at the table; and the wine is 'the new wine of the kingdom,' and the supper is the marriage supper of the Lamb; and there are fountains into which no tear ever fell, and there is music that trembles with no grief, and the light that falls upon that scene is never beclouded, and there is the kiss of those reunited after long separation. More nerve will we have there than now, or we would swoon away under the raptures. Stronger vision will we have there than now, or our eyesight would be blinded by the brilliance. Stronger ear will we have there than now, or under the roll of that ministrelsy, and the clapping of that acclamation, and the boom of that hallelujah we would be deafened. Glorious Gospel! You thought religion was a straitjacket, that it put you on the limits, that hereafter you must go cowed down. No, no, no. It is to be castellated.

"By the cleansing power of the shed blood of Golgotha set your faces toward the shining pinnacles. Oh, it does not matter much what becomes of us here—for at the longest our stay is short—if we can only land there! You see there are so many I do want to meet there. Joshua, my favorite prophet; and John among the Evangelists; and Paul among the Apostles, and Wycliffe among the martyrs, and Bourdaloue among the preachers, and Dante among the poets, and Havelock among the heroes, and our loved ones whom we have so much missed since they left us, so many darlings of the heart, their absence sometimes almost unbearable; and, mentioned in this sentence last of all because I want the thought climacteric, our blessed Lord without whom we could never reach the old castle at all. He took our place. He purchased our ransom. He wept our woes. He suffered our stripes. He died our death. He assured our resurrection. Blessed be His glorious name forever! Surging to His ear be all the anthems! Facing Him be all the thrones!

"Oh, I want to see it, and I will see it—the day of His coronation. On a throne already; methinks the day will come when in some great hall of eternity all the nations of earth whom He has conquered by His grace will assemble again to crown Him. Wide and high and immense and upholstered as with the sunrises and sunsets of a thousand years, great audience room of heaven. Like the leaves of an Adirondack forest the ransomed multitudes, and Christ standing on a high place surrounded by worshippers and subjects. They shall come out of the furthest past led on by the Prohpets; they shall come out of the early Gospel days led on by the Apostles; they shall come out of the centuries still ahead of us, led on by champions of the truth, heroes and heroines yet to be born.

"And then from that vastest audience ever assembled in all the universe there will go up the shout, 'Crown Him! Crown Him! Crown Him!' and the Father who long ago promised this His only begotten Son, 'I will give Thee the heathen for Thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for Thy possession,' shall set the crown upon the forehead yet scarred with Crucifixion bramble, and all the hosts of heaven, down on the levels, and up in the galleries, will drop on their knees crying, 'Hail, King of Earth! King of Heaven! King of Saints! King of Seraphs! Thy kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and to Thy dominions there shall be no end! Amen and Amen! Amen and Amen!'"

A WORK OF DEVELOPMENT.

That, Says Dr. Lyman Abbott, Is What God Is Doing in the World.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, previous to his sermon yesterday morning, asked his congregation to contribute $400 for the Bushwick Avenue Congregational Church.

"There are two Congregational associations here," he said, "one the Brooklyn Association, and the other the Manhattan Association. Plymouth Church has never believed in the division of the churches, for how are we going to have a united Church when the Congregational Church is divided? You have always held out against such a division, and have always held fellowship with those who were willing to hold fellowship with you.

"You will hold fellowship with the Roman Catholic Church just as far as that Church will hold fellowship with you; you will hold fellowship with the Jewish Church just as far as the Jewish Church will hold fellowship with you; you will hold fellowship with the Unitarian Church just as far as the Unitarian Church will hold fellowship with you, and so with all Churches, and you will hold fellowship with the Bushwick Avenue Church just as far as that church will hold fellowship with you, even though it does belong to the Manhattan Association.

"So it should be a matter of pride as well as of Christianity for you to raise the money which is needed for the Bushwick Avenue Church. It labors under the disadvantage of being in an outlying district where the population is scattered, and it deserves more sympathy and support."

The plea resulted in the raising of a substantial sum for the church.

Dr. Abbott's sermon was founded on Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians, xv., 45:

"And so it is written, The first man Adam was made a living soul; the last Adam was made a quickening spirit."

"Paul," said Dr. Abbott, "never quoted the Old Testament correctly, nor did he in this instance, but he expressed the idea. Milton wrote 'Paradise Lost,' and followed it by writing 'Paradise Regained,' and began:

"'I, who erewhile the happy garden sung,
By one man's disobedience lost, now sing
Recovered Paradise to all mankind.'

"That is a natural if not a logical conclusion of the doctrine of Paul that man is to be redeemed from sin. The first Adam was driven from Eden; he is to be returned. The notion that man fell and is to be restored is more or less wrought into traditional theology, and the Church has looked backward toward the fall. It has walked with head turned, looking over its shoulder. To this evolution is opposed. Evolution does not look backward; it does not believe that man fell and is to be restored.

"Life has, in its struggle, the promise of victory, and victory is something better than a lost estate. It is not to be a Paradise Regained, nor an Eden in the wilderness.

"On the whole, the tendency of the writers of the Bible is a tendency forward. Abraham was called from the land of paganism to the land of the future; Moses called Israel out of the land of bondage to the new land of promise. When the Prophet of the Restoration arises, and he calls his people out of the wilderness it is to a larger land. The future is to be far grander than was ever dreamed of.

"Christ preaches the future—of a kingdom of God that is to come—and He says that the Disciples are to do a greater work than He. Paul never once suggests a restored Eden or a return to Eden. There is a garden, but it is different from the Garden of Eden, and the fruit is to be eaten—it is not forbidden. And there is a city into which all the kingdoms of the world shall come. It is not an Eden restored. Redemption is not restoration.

"The work God is doing in the world is not a return to primitive conditions, but it is a work of development, of growth, of evolution, of enlargement. The future is not the past.

"Rousseau, who unconsciously borrowed his philosophy from the theology of the Middle Ages, declared that the state of nature was the correct one; that wrongs were the result of a departure from it; that the happiness of the human race depended on a return to that state, and that government is the cause of disaffection and misery. Only the theoretical Anarchist now places his faith in Rousseau's dream of a state of nature.

"Movements of the world, politically, are always in advance. There have been falls and retrogressions, but all tended in the end toward development. The wars were all struggles of humanity for a large advance. All those men who are standing today for purer government and are receiving blows therefor are standing for a higher and nobler righteousness. 'Vox populi' is not always 'Vox Dei,' and universal suffrage is not a panacea for all ills.

"The same is true in the industrial and social world. It is vain for Ruskin and Carlyle to bid us to go back to feudalism. As we have emerged from feudalism, so we shall look forward to something greater than we now have. We are far yet from the brotherhood of man.

"The doctrine of evolution is that every stage of people is one stage, and out of that we are to grow. We are not to go back to the sixteenth century for the Westminster Confession, or to the fourth century for the Nicene Creed. We are better fitted now to form our own creeds than ever before. Otherwise, Christ has taught for eighteen centuries in vain. We are not to go back for our political, social, or intellectual ideals. Redemption is not restoration.

"It is not the object of the Church to restore the conditions from which men have grown. Man begins life innocent. The babe is without sin; without virtue and without sin; but as he widens the range of his life he widens the range of his temptations. They grow stronger at school, at college, and in business life. Every new relationship brings new temptations. A man finds temptations in married life that are not in bachelor life. And with the individual, so with the race.

"The temptations of the cave-dwellers were not so great as with us. Character grows with temptation. Men can rob people to-day in a hundred ways without losing the respect of the community, or even membership in the Church, but in the old times the only way to rob a man was to put your hand in his pocket and take him by the throat. Now you can put your hand in his pocket without taking him by the throat.

"The object of redemption is not to put men back in a state of innocence, but to put them forward in the power of virtue. When Christian fell into the Slough of Despond there was only one thing for him to do—to go on the other side. It is idle to wish you could be a boy again. You won't be a boy again—you must be a man. Christ did not come to put you back into childhood.

"We hear of second probation. A thousand probations! That is the glory of the Gospel, and yet, if a man says man has fallen and has another chance men look upon him as a heretic!

"You are in the struggle of life. You are right in the battle. It is hard to be a Christian growling, and when you think you are all right you find there is only another struggle beyond.

"The restoration lies in the future, not in the past. Redemption is not to end the struggle, but to pull you manfully through the struggle. When a man has committed a sin he's a changed creature, but it is making the sins themselves stepping-stones to the glory of Almighty God.

"Men call for a childlike faith. We don't want a childlike faith. We want a manlike faith, a discriminating faith that judges between the true and the false—not a faith that says every word of the Bible is true, but a faith that will think and will know what there is in the Bible that will help you to a higher life, and the reward of the victory is a bigger battle to-morrow.

"The first thing Christ did after being baptized was to go out and be tempted. Adam was given with scourges from the Garden of Eden. Christ voluntarily went out. 'The first Adam was made a living soul'—an innocent animal of a higher order—but the second Adam will be a life-giving spirit with faith, love, and divine-giving qualities. The one an innocent animal; the other a being endowed by God himself. If God wipes the tears from your eyes, you are the hand of God to wipe tears from the eyes of others. The evolutionary conception of redemption is not lower than the one that thinks it is to put us back into the Garden of Eden to keep temptation away. The fight is between the flesh and the spirit, and the coronation is a righteous life—a strength and manhood that can never come save to the warrior who has been in battle."

REPLY TO ARCHBISHOP RYAN.

William M. Salter Makes a Defense of Ethical Agnosticism.

A large audience in Carnegie Music Hall yesterday heard William M. Salter of Philadelphia lecture on "Ethical Agnosticism." It was a reply, in part, to an address delivered by Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, some time ago, on the subject of agnoticism, which attracted widespread attention, owing to the extreme liberality of the Archbishop's views.

Mr. Salter, who is lecturer for the Ethical Society of Philadelphia, concurs, in part, with the Archbishop in his views on agnosticism, but they differ very materially on the ethical phase of the subject.

"The special subject to which the Archbishop devoted himself," began Mr. Salter, "was agnosticism. And perhaps if he had spoken of this alone, I should have felt no special call to refer to his remarks. Agnosticism is not a view which an ethical society is called on to defend any more than theism. Both belong to the field of religious speculation, in regard to which our movement takes no position. It is moral agreement we are after, not religious agreement or anti-religious agreement.

"If one is ready to live the moral life, to pursue the path of moral progress, this is all we ask of him. He may formulate his creed, his religious philosophy, as he likes. To be sure, we judge of morality on a basis of reason and experience; we cannot accept anything as right simply because a Church or book supposed to be divine asserts it; we must bring all moral commandments to the bar of our own conscience—we cannot throw ourselves into the arms of any one else and say, 'You settle our duty for us.' But this is not a creed, but simply asserting our moral independence. It is not agnosticism, but simply rational ethics; yes, such ethics as the Church and the Bible itself presupposes as a natural possession of humanity.

"Jesus says, 'Nay, even of yourselves, judge for ye not what is right?' Which will be absurd if man can learn the right only from a revelation. Paul spoke of a law written in the hearts of men, and Cardinal Newman referred to the voice of conscience as that 'on which in truth the Church herself is built.'

"I repeat, I have no interest at this time and place; we have no interest as a movement to defend agnosticism. But the Archbishop went on to say, very early in his address, that he wished to speak more particularly of 'ethical agnosticism,' and it was this that attracted my attention. In the simple obvious sense of the phrase, we should be as much obliged to dissent from 'ethical agnosticism' as any Catholic could be, for if ethics, as well as theology, is a matter about which we have no knowledge, then, indeed, the foundation of our own movement drops away, and we are as baseless as any one could charge the Church with being. But this is not the sense in which the Archbishop uses the phrase. He does not really consider ethical agnosticism, but theological agnosticism in its effects on ethics. He wishes to show the practical influence of theological agnosticism on the individual and on society, and he thinks the influence is very bad.

"Now, when agnosticism or any other doctrine more or less prevalent is viewed in this light, it surely, it surely comes within our province to consider it. For us the one supreme aim is lifting human life to higher levels. We want to enthrone the good, the right, the just, in the human heart, and in human society. We want all the light we can get, not for its own sake, but to turn it to account—not to withdraw us from the world, but to make us better soldiers of duty in the world. Hence, if any doctrine is going to have a bad effect on these aspirations, if it is going to unnerve us or to dim our vision, we are bound to look into it. The abstract thinker may examine it simply on its merits, but we have in addition a very practical motive. In the same way, I may add, we have a perfect right to consider the positive ideas of God and the future that are more or less prevalent, so far as they effect our notions of duty and our heart to do it.

"Now, the Archbishop's statement of agnosticism is not altogether an unfair, and y

Archbishop Corrigan and Bishop Potter, the heads here, cannot recognize the religion of each other? They know at heart that it is the same, and that it is only in the outward form that it differs.

"Now, we will get down to what called forth this letter from the Episcopal Church. The Church has three creeds. There is the Apostles' Creed, which was supposed to be written by the Apostles, but which is now believed to have been written in the fourth century; then the Nicene Creed, which was formulated and adopted at the council at Nice in 318, and last, the Athanasian Creed.

"There has come upon the Episcopal Church a spirit of doubt and discontent. Perhaps it is intended that it is to in the end strengthen the faith and work good, but at present it menaces the Church. Differences of opinion exist about how the creeds shall be interpreted. Some construe them one way, and others the other, and in the absence of unanimity there are signs of dissension. Bishops, to put an end to this different interpretation and doubt, called a meeting and reaffirmed these old creeds. They stood by them, and said that not one word should be changed, and that the creeds should be accepted literally, and not every one according to his own interpretation. Thus the Church of to-day is where the world was in the fourth century. Thus does the Church seek to do away with the disquietude.

"Now, we Jews have been praised for preserving the Mosaic law, but we are told that now there is no reason for us being Jews any longer, and that we should close our temple doors and destroy our beautiful writings. No, the time has not come for that.

"The Christian Church is going back and reaffirming its beliefs in its early teachings, and we will do the same. We will reaffirm our belief in the ancient religon of our forefathers. We will not abandon that glorious religion. We will still fight under its banner. This gives us a splendid chance to compare our teachings with the faith of the other Churches."

PRACTICAL TALK TO SEAMEN.

Bishop Potter Tells Them How Man Resembles a Ship.

Bishop Potter visited the Coenties Slip Station of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. His purpose was to perform the rite or confirmation. There were thirteen in the confirmation class, eight girls and five boys, all the children of seamen.

Bishop Potter conducted the service, assisted by his chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Baldwin. The report that Bishop Potter was to be present attracted more persons than were able to get into the little chapel. All the seats were occupied, and the standing room in the aisle was taken by the seamen and their families.

Bishop Potter had not visited the Coenties Slip Station for nearly four years. As he passed out after the service, many crowded about him to shake his hand.

The Bishop, after the confirmation service was over, delivered a brief sermon. He told about the blind yachtbuilder of Rhode Island, who, though blind, is able, he said, to design the swiftest craft.

"Do you not suppose he is deeply interested when some one reads to him stories about the achievements of some boats he has built?" Bishop Potter said. "So may well take a just pride in his workmanship.

"We are of God's workmanship, and he has the same interest in us and our welfare that the shipbuilder has in his ships. We were designed by God, and he called us into being. He cannot be indifferent to us, nor unmindful of us when we are in trouble.

"But the building is not all. The ship, no matter how beautiful, requires the power of the wind or the force of fire before it can move. There is one thing without which we cannot go, and that is the breath of the Holy Ghost. The fire and the breath of God are what we need.

"If the fire is taken out of the steamship it becomes useless. In the same way if the fire of God is taken from us our lives must be comparatively worthless.

"Let us all strive to live pure lives. May the white, pure flame of God's fire burn in us all that is impure and sinful in our nature."

Among those who attended the service were David H. Decker, Henry Rogers, E. M. Duncan, J. J. Smith, John V. Brower, and O. Egerton Schmidt.

The Rev. Isaac Maguire, who has charge of the Coenties Slip Station, received letters from Lispenard Stewart and others expressing their regret at not being able to be present. The Rev. Mr. Maguire has been in the work there twenty-three years.

NEVER A MORE IMPUDENT APPEAL

The Rev. Dr. Banks Denounces the Attempt to Open Saloons Sundays.

A large congregation in the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, last evening heard the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Louis A. Banks, preach on "The appeal of the liquor traffic to have the opening of saloons on Sundays legalized."

"There can be no doubt," he said, "that a serious and desperate effort is being made by the liquor interests of this State to legalize the open Sunday saloon. It is worth while to look candidly at the grounds upon which this is asked.

"It is not suggested by anybody that the city will be more healthy, that the laborer will be better fed or clothed, that quiet and good order will be advanced, or, indeed, that the physical, social, intellectual, or moral condition of the people will be in any way benefited by this open liquor saloon.

"What, then, is the ground upon which this demand is based? It is simply that the law against the open saloon on Sunday cannot be enforced, and, therefore, ought to be abolished and the open saloon made legal.

"I do not think a more impudent appeal was ever made to any Legislature. It is the logic of a burglar who, night after night breaks into your house, sleeps in your nicely-furnished bed with his boots on, and destroys some of your most beautiful works of art, until after a while, grown impudent and daring by immunity from punishment, he bluntly demands that you shall give him a latchkey.

"Henry Ward Beecher used to say that Sunday was the parlor day of our Christian civilization; that, as every house of any consideration had its best room, where the best carpet and the best furniture and the best pictures were placed, and into which all the most beautiful things were gathered, so the Christian Sunday, or Lord's Day, was the parlor day of the week, into which all the most beautiful things, the things that are most inspiring to a high and pure manhood and womanhood ought to be brought.

"Now it is into the parlor day of our Christian civilization that the infamous liquor traffic, having forced its noisy, filthy, drunken presence into every other day of the week, multiplying disease and poverty and profanity, and crime of every sort, seeks legal admission.

"Against this impudent and wicked demand all allies of Christianity and decency ought to be united. All honor to the Roman Catholic priests who have announced so clearly their warfare against the Sunday saloon. Let every honest, pure-minded Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile, unite in a determined effort to defeat the unholy purpose."

HELP FIRST, THEN INVESTIGATE

The Rev. J. A. B. Wilson Talks to Young Men About Charity.

The Rev. J. A. B. Wilson addressed the 4 o'clock Young Men's meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday in Association Hall, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

In speaking about the personal life of the Saviour, Dr. Wilson said He always answered the motice that prompted it rather than the question itself; that He was by no means a diplomat. In speaking of the lawyer who questioned Christ, Dr. Wilson said that by the term "lawyer," at that time, a person learned in the theology of the day was meant.

"We have them now," said he, "there is more trouble, in fact a great deal of the trouble we have in the Church comes out of theology; we get more theology to-day than we do the Bible in some cases."

The speaker, in the course of his remarks on the character of Christ, spoke of His charity and the charity to-day. He said that the chief duty of a Christian was in the placing of one's arms around the man who had fallen and trying to pull him up again.

"You need not inquire," remarked Dr. Wilson, with vigor, "what his pedigree is. There is too much of that about the associated charities here to-day. Suppose Christ, when He came to the multitude who were hungry, had gone around them with a big book and a quill pen, trying to ascertain who of them were worthy. He would never have relieved their wants. Relieve first, and investigate afterward.

"When you hear a man say if he had so and so's millions, he would do so much good with it, he wouldn't. If a man won't divide his last dollar with a poor and needy man, and without stopping to investigate, too, that same man wouldn't give up a dollar if he had so and so's millions. Suppose you meet a tramp, and give him the dime he asks, and he goes straight and drinks it. There is no law that says a man shall forfeit his life for drinking. Even if he does drink, you have tried to do a kind and generous act, and the Lord will bless you for it."

A BROOKLYN POINT OF VIEW.

Col. Bacon Says More than Half Our Voters Are Practically Criminals.

At a meeting which was held yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the American Temperance Union, in Chickering Hall, Col. Alexander S. Bacon of Brooklyn and the Rev. I. K. Funk, D. D., spoke on the question of Sunday opening of the saloons.

Col. Bacon's subject was, "Shall We Legalize Sunday Liquor Selling?" He declared that he was opposed to any such action. Among other things, Col. Bacon said:

"Over 50 per cent. of the voters of this city are either criminals or are criminally inclined. Over 50 per cent. can't even think in English. We invite the scum of all nations here, and when we get them, make them full partners with us. The Tenth Ward is so densely populated that there is but one square yard to every person living in the ward.

"Our Municipal Governments throughout the entire country are miserable failures. The saloon has controlled politics on both sides. It is time for us to arise, as we did in 1861, and put down crime and criminal government. No nation can prevail unless founded upon virtue, and no nation can have virtue founded upon rum. If we have the Sunday of Berlin and Paris, we will have a carnival of crime."

Dr. Funk's subject was, "Saloon Men United; Opponents Divided."

The Time for the Gospel.

The thirty-first anniversary of the dedication of the Jones Methodist Episcopal Church, Forty-fourth Street, near Tenth Avenue, was celebrated yesterday. The pastor, the Rev. W. F. Brush, conducted the morning services.

The Rev. F. Mason North, Secretary of the New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society, preached a sermon. He said that human destiny was decided at the crossroads of life, and that the duty of the Church at the present day was to present the Gospel to individuals at the critical time.

NEW HOME FOR WORKING GIRLS

The Boarding House Planned by Dr. Greer and Members of His Parish to be Opened To-day.

St. Bartholomew's Girls' Boarding House, a Protestant Episcopal institution to better the condition of working girls, will be opened to-day at 136 West Forty-seventh Street, in a substantial four-story brownstone house.

To the Rev. Dr. D. H. Greer and the members of his congregation the beneficiaries will owe this new boon which supplements others that have existed in St. Bartholomew's Parish, such as the Girls' Club and the pawnshop. The boarding house is a sequence of the club. It will provide shelter and board in well-appointed quarters at rates suited to the means of the boarders.

The management of the house will be in charge of Dr. Greer and four women of the congregation. At first only young women who are members of the Girls' Club of the parish, whose headquarters is in East Forty-second Street, will be accepted as boarders. The house will accommodate twenty-five. Only poorly-paid girls will be recommended by the managing committee. Five young women have been accepted as the first boarders.

COST OF THE GREENBACK

Why The Times's Articles Should Be Scattered Over the Land.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I have read with interest your articles on the "Cost of the Greenback," showing that the country has paid nearly $2,000,000,000 for the folly of using fiat money, with the money outstanding and yet to be taken account of. It is to be regretted that these articles cannot be scattered broadcast over the land. There appears to be but one hope for the country, and that is the education of the people to a better understanding of the fundamental principles of finance. So long as such a large percentage of the voters are so blindly ignorant on this question Congressmen will debase themselves and truckle to this ignorance.

I have often thought within the last two years what a revolution of sentiment might soon result of The New-York Times could be placed once or twice a week in one or two millions of American families, judiciously selected. And I have also often thought how well the business people of the land could have afforded and could yet afford to put up the money thus to overwhelm you with increased circulation. I have also considered whether some large and comprehensive plan of financial education could not be devised. It looks as though it were imperative if we are again to become and remain a prosperous people. And there is no education so prompt and effective as that given by a good newspaper, which vibrates with the life and pulse of practical and current affairs, and deals with the logic of daily transactions.

The outlook is discouraging: Men who know there is no hope of prosperity without confidence see no hope of confidence. Sound financiering is the basis of confidence, and that basis is shaken to the cornerstone. The present Congress is made up of a free-silver, fiat-money rabble. Among them are many capable men, but they are nearly all cringing and cowardly. The next Congress is no better. Hundreds of thousands of our fellow-citizens have seen the remedy as clear as day for two years; yet Congressmen have been either unable to see it or have refused to apply it. They have groped in the dark or schemed for personal and party advantage, with no time for serious work.

Any city of 25,000 population in the United States might have sent a score of men to Washington who could in twenty days, at any time within two years, have put Government finances and the country on a safe, secure basis. Our present condition is humiliating, as well as discouraging. We see the Government credit declined more than 20 per cent. within a few weeks, and our lawmakers stupidly and stolidly indifferent. A refusal to stay its decline is greeted with cheers by members in the legislative halls of the Nation. No such spectacle was ever before witnessed in any respectable legislative chamber, and no such humiliation has ever before overtaken any great nation. The "greenback" and silver—fiat money—have bred folly, dishonesty, and dishonor never dreamed of when the former was authorized as a desperate war measure, and when the enlarged use of the latter was conceded as a cowardly compromise. If Abraham Lincoln could have looked thirty years into the future, there is no doubt at all as to what he would have done with the bill authorizing the first issue of greenbacks. He would not have hesitated an instant between the danger from rebel bullets and the certainty of debauching the honor of the Nation. He would have vetoed that bill, great as was the extremity and the country's peril.

The people are losing heart. The sound-money men, who know what is the matter, have waited so long for a gleam of sense at Washington that they have small hope left; the other crowd, who do not know what is the matter, and who have equally felt the pressure of hard times, find small cheer in hugging delusions. It may be within the power of the banks to come to an understanding that will relieve the drain on the Treasury gold reserve. This has all along appeared to me entirely practicable and advisable. I am not in position to say whether it can now be done, and if it can be and should be done, it is not altogether certain that it would now have the desired effect. But I believe it would. The leading Eastern banks have the confidence of the country, and if they turn loose their gold, everybody else will soon follow suit. Within two weeks gold no longer circulates anywhere. Country banks no longer use it in the settlement of clearings, and the people are putting into holes every dollar they get. Any remedy outside of legislation to be effectual must be applied soon. And there appears to be no hope whatever of legislation.

W. B. MITCHELL.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 12, 1895.

AFFAIRS AT PRINCETON

The Junior Promenade One of the Most Successful Ever Held.

CHANGES MADE IN THE FACULTY

Assignments for the Farce to be Given by the Triangle Club—Selecting Debaters—The Big Classes.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 17.—The annual junior promenade took place Friday evening in the Bonner Gymnasium. This dance is the most important social function of the academic year. A large number of ladies from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and neighboring cities attended. The interior draping of the gymnasium was pink on a Nile-green background, and was hung in Grecian folds. The boxes were placed at both ends of the room, and were draped in the same colors. The committee spared neither effort nor expense in making this one of the most successful "proms." that has ever been held in Princeton.

The boxes were occupied by the patronesses, Tiger Inn Club, Ivy Club, Bohemia Club, S. B. Davis, '96, and party, J. R. Delafield, '96, and party, and George Sinnickson, '96, and party.

The University Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs gave their regular midwinter concert the same evening, adding another pleasant feature to the enjoyment.

The parts for the farce, "Who's Who?" which the Triangle Club will give on the evening of Feb. 21, have been assigned as follows:

Mr. Simonides Swanhopper, a model young bachelor.....J. S. Frame, '95
Mr. Broomefield Brambleton, a country gentleman.....F. B. Morse, '95
Lawrence Lavender, valet from Mayfair.....S. H. M. Agens, '95
Cicily, Brambleton's daughter..W. F. Burns, '95
Matilda Jane, a superior housemaid..R. A. Inch, '95

The farce was written by Thomas J. Williams. President Morse has arranged for the scenery to come from New-York. The University Mandolin Club will furnish music.

The Board of Trustees of the university held a meeting Thursday, and upon its adjournment President Patton authorized the following announcement in regard to action taken at the meeting:

"In view of the approaching sesqui-centennial celebration, to be held in October, 1896, measures were taken looking toward the enlargement of the university in its various departments, including especially the supplementing of the endowments and the increase of the professorial staff."

The following changes were made in the Faculty: Walter Butler Harris was made Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering; Dr. Edwin Seelye Lewis was made Assistant Professor of Romance Languages, and George Stevenson Patton of the class of '91 was made Assistant Professor of Biblical Instruction.

Prof. Andrew Fleming West of the Latin department was temporarily relieved of his professorial duties and appointed the general representative of the Committee of Endowment of the institution before the public.

The American Whig and the Cliosophic Societies held simultaneous preliminary contests Wednesday evening for the purpose of selecting men to represent them in the debate which is to be held the week to decide upon the three men who will represent Princeton against Harvard in the intercollegiate debate, to be held at Princeton March 22. In these preliminary contests three men were chosen from each hall. The representatives from Whig are: Howard E. White, '95, of New-York; J. W. Park, '95, of Mississippi, and E. W. Hamilton, '96, of New-York. Clio's representatives are W. H. Butler, '95, of New-York; W. F. Doty, '96, of Washington, and A. N. Easton, '96, of New-Jersey.

The first lecture of the present season in the Trask Lecture Course, founded by Spencer Trask of New-York, was delivered Thursday evening in Alexander Hall by Dr. Humphry Ward, art critic for The London Times. Dr. Ward's subject was "Sir Joshua Reynolds."

Prof. H. S. S. Smith of the civil engineering department took the civil engineer seniors during the last week upon an extended trip of investigation among the large engineering establishments in Eastern Pennsylvania. On the first day the Baldwin Locomotive Works were visited, and the latest engine models inspected. Cramp's shipyards were also visited, and the party went on board the battle ships Massachusetts and Illinois and the new steamships for the American Line, the St. Louis and the St. Paul. On the following day the party went through the Southward Foundry and Machine Works, visiting, in the afternoon, the powerhouse of the traction company. The last day of the trip was spent at the Bethlehem Iron and Steel Works, which were thoroughly examined.

The members of the Ivy Club gave a very pleasant tea at their clubhouse on Prospect Avenue, from 4 to 6 o'clock, Friday afternoon. The house was tastefully decorated with ivy and potted plants. The patronesses were Mrs. John Grier Hibben of Princeton, Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair of New-York, and Mrs. Richard Cadwalader of Philadelphia.

Prof. George L. Raymond's new book entitled "Rhythm and Harmony in Poetry and Music" has just appeared, published by the Putnams. The book is a very attractive one, and bids fair to rank among the finest of Prof. Raymond's many contributions to art and poetry.

The second term of elective studies of the two upper classes have been completed. Prof. A. T. Ormond of the philosophical department has the largest single class, his course in the history of philosophy being taken by 186 men. This is also believed to be the largest elective class in philosophy in America. Prof. Marquand's class in art comes second, with 158 adherents, while Prof. Woodrow Wilson's class in constitutional law numbers 149, the third largest. Other large classes are Prof. William M. Sloane's history, 138 members; Dean Murray's English literature, junior elective, 135 members; Prof. Hibben's junior and senior elective Bible, 127 members, and Prof. Scott's junior and senior elective in geology, 105 members.

The United States Government has recently expressed a desire to provide for the instruction of students at Princeton in military tactics. No definite action has as yet been taken by the Trustees looking to that end.

A meeting of the Modern Language Club was held Wednesday evening, at which Prof. Howard Crosby spoke on "The Fable of the Cock and the Fox." These meetings are held regularly every two weeks.

The following officers have been elected by the class of 1898: President—E. L. D. Breckenridge of Washington, D. C.; Vice President—Houston C. Armstrong of Selma, Ala.; Secretary and Treasurer—Lewis H. Van Dusen of Philadelphia.

The subject for The New-York Herald Prize Essay of 1895 has been decided upon. It is, "The Taxation of Incomes by the Federal Government, as Provided for in the Bill Which Became a Law Aug. 28, 1894." This prize represents the yearly interest of $1,000, the gift of James Gordon Bennett of New-York City, and is to go to that member of the senior class or to a special student of satisfactory standing, who has taken the prescribed course in political science and English literature, and who prepares the best essay in English prose upon some subject of contemporaneous interest in the domestic or foreign policy of the United States Government.

Richmond Pearson, who will succeed Representative Crawford in the Asheville (N. C.) Congressional district, was graduated from Princeton in 1872 with first honors, and was appointed, while still a very young man, Consul to Beyroot, Syria, by President Grant.

C. B. Bostwick, '96, of New-York City, has been elected business manager of The Tiger in place of S. E. Howe, '95, who has gone into business in Chicago. S. M. Palmer, '97, has also been elected a member of the Board of Editors.

The question for the Class of '76 Prize Debate, to be held in Alexander Hall, on the morning of Washington's Birthday, is: "Resolved that the Government of Great Cities Should be by Legislative Commission." One representative from each class in college will enter the contest.

C. B. Andrews has been chosen leader of the Freshman Glee Club in place of H. C. Foster, resigned.

The Sociological Club of the Theological Seminary is in a very flourishing condition, having enrolled almost 200 members. Meetings are held regularly every two weeks. Three meetings have been held since the holidays, two of which have been conducted by the students of the seminary. At one meeting the question discussed was, "The Relation of the Church to the Labor Problem." At the last meeting an address was delivered by the Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts of Pittsburg. After the address a students' conference was held and questions were answered by the speaker. At the next meeting, to be held Feb. 22, Prof. George S. Patton will read a review of Benjamin Kidd's "Social Evolution." The club expects to have Col. J. J. McCook and Leighton Williams of New-York City give addresses in the near future.

GETTING RECRUITS FOR YALE.

Work of the State Clubs—Ex-Capt. Hinkey's Speech.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 17.—With the different State clubs in Yale at work to bring in recruits to the university the increase in the freshman class next year should be gratifying to President Dwight. The Colorado Club of Yale has sent out a circular to a number of men living in Colorado who are contemplating a collegiate course, and it is a strong appeal to the Westerners to come to Yale. The circular states:

"The Colorado Club at Yale University has recently been formed for the purpose of mutual intercourse and acquaintance among Colorado members of Yale, and especially for the purpose of encouraging Colorado students who wish to come East to come to Yale. We can help you a great deal if you will only let us know, and the Yale Alumni of Colorado offers financial aid to those who need it. (Write to Willis B. Herr, Secretary, Equitable Building, Denver.) Furthermore, if you wish to study at Yale, we can assure you from actual experience that the Faculty will not let ordinary obstacles prevent you. The Colorado Club is of the opinion that for Colorado men no institution in the East is equal to Yale. We would like to tell you more of her advantages, but will now merely suggest a few reasons why you should come to Yale:

"1. Because Yale is adapted to the demands of Colorado and the West as no other institution in the East is. 2. Because her democratic spirit is unequaled. 3. Because she turns out sound men, with sound convictions and equipped to defend them. 4. Because she is progressive along sound lines of progress. 5. Because of her magnificent gymnasium privileges and athletic pre-eminence. 6. Yale has always been recognized as the Eastern college for Western men, and is growing more so yearly."

Near the entrance in Chittenden Library in the glass-covered cases are a number of interesting curiosities of which few are apparently aware. One of the articles in the collection is a hasty pen and ink sketch of Major André, drawn by himself on the morning of the day of his execution. The fact that it was the work of André himself and at such a time makes it a very valuable treasure. It is not a work of art by any means.

Another object of rare value in one of the cases is the oldest printed book in English, belonging to the library. Its title is "Ralph Higden's Polycionycon, by Wynken de Worde." It was printed in 1482 by William Caxton.

There is another book, a little volume about 500 years old, given to the college by Gov. Elihu Yale in 1715. It is written on vellum and consists of Bible stories, with odd illustrations on every page. There is a collection of early manuscripts and early printed books presented by William Loring Adams. Prof. Hoppin of the Yale Art School has yet presented a Vulgate translation of the Bible, printed in 1477, at Nuremburg, and another book printed at Strasburg in 1466. There is also a written manuscript dating back to 1265 A. D.

In another case are the following: A manuscript copy of the laws of Yale College in 1727; a diploma given at the first commencement of Yale College in 1702; a pitch-pipe used in the chapel in 1826; a picture of Yale College in 1717-18, on the site of Osborn Hall; Gov. Yale's snuff box, and a collection of old coins.

The Senior Military Company in the academic department is composed of about eighty men and they meet Monday and Wednesday afternoons at 5 o'clock for drill in the Second Regiment Armory. Capt. James S. Pettit of the United States Army, Professor of Military Tactics in the Yale Scientific School, is the instructor. The officers of the company are: Captain—J. W. Dixon; First Lieutenant—H. W. Starr; Second Lieutenant—N. A. Kent; First Sergeant—J. G. Mitchell; Second Sergeant—L. Dominick; Third Sergeant—F. C. Goodwin; Fourth Sergeant—J. L. Lockwood; Fifth Sergeant—M. S. Comstock; Corporals—F. P. James, J. J. Walworth, W. Sloane, L. Hewlett, and J. B. Hone.

The talk among the Yale Medical School Faculty would indicate that very soon the course in that department of the university would be extended from three to four years. With an extension in view, the Medical School Faculty appointed a committee, composed of Dean H. E. Smith, Prof. Carmalt, and Prof. Ferris, to prepare a plant for a four years' course. This committee has not yet made its report, and the Faculty will not act until it is submitted.

John C. Greenway presided at the meeting of the Sheffield senior class Tuesday night in the North Sheffield Hall. The meeting was to take action about a class day for the Scientific School, and the establishment of a society for high-stand men like the Phi Beta Kappa Society of the academic department. It was unanimously decided to have a class day, and also to have a dance on Monday of commencement week.

The class expressed itself in favor of a high-stand society, and appointed a committee of teachers who, in company with a committee to be elected by the class, will look into the matter, with power to act. The class has decided to elect three historians, one for each of the three years of the course.

The college authorities are setting up a vigorous opposition to the city's custom of dumping snow on the green near the college buildings, thus endangering the health of the students in the buildings on the College Street side of the campus. President Dwight and Treasurer Farnam interviewed the Mayor and told him it was a very dangerous practice, and asked that it be stopped. The Mayor said he had no power to stop it.

The annual report of the University Baseball Association for the last year has been made public. The receipts amounted to $13,982.79. These included $1,119.25 from the second game with the University of Pennsylvania, $1,657.58 from the second Princeton game, $617.50 from the first game with Princeton, $1,252.55 from the third game with Brown University, $1,372.30 from the third game with Princeton, and $2,571.83 from the Harvard game. The expenditures amounted to $10,817.51, and among the items of expense were $3,541.62 for the training table, $676.14 for hotels and meals, $876.47 for merchandise and sporting goods, $2,031.82 for railroad fares, $1,066.44 for building a cage, and $70.45 for medical service and medicine. There is cash on hand of $100, and $1,679.13 has been paid into the financial union.

The speech of ex-Capt. Hinkey, delivered at the Hartford Yale Alumni banquet a few evenings ago, greatly pleased the students as well as the alumni. He was wildly cheered when he stood up to talk. He said that, in view of recent attacks on football and the Yale team, few things ought to be said—not from the present players' standpoint, but from that of the former lovers of the sport, whose enthusiasm continues. The game has had a strange history since it started in early England; Kings have published decrees against it and Faculties have forbidden it, yet it grows in interest year after year.

Capt. Hinkey paid his compliments to President Eliot of Harvard, who recently attacked the game. He read what the President said about casualties and fatalities in the game and its consequent unjustifiableness. Then he quoted from Walter Camp's book, "Facts and Figures About Football," showing by statistics most carefully compiled that such statements are false. The Captain then spoke a few words on that "cruel game at Springfield"—probably the cause of President Eliot's attack.

Because there were injuries in that game it was argued that there were injuries in all games; but the Springfield game was the black sheep of the flock. The newspapers—not the Harvard players—said that Yale went "to do Harvard men up."

"For what Dr. Brooks said," continued Hinkey, "we ought to pity him; he could not have been in his right mind when he published his statements; he wasn't the 'Billy' Brooks Yale men used to know, always square and upright."

From the beginning Harvard has always been making these charges, as Capt. Hinkey showed by quotations from her newspaper files and Princeton's. Yale has stood a great deal, he said, but to attack her honor is going further than she will allow. What will be done Capt. Hinkey did not know, but he thought the only thing Harvard could do to restore old relations would be to make ample apology.

"Yale never tells her men to do anything but go in and win; she never has ulterior motives against players," he concluded.

DEBATERS FOR HARVARD CHOSEN

Professors Give Their Views upon the Football Question.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb.17.—Harvard is preparing for the first joint debate with Princeton with the apparent determination of maintaining the high record she has made in this sort of contest. The preliminary debate for the selection of speakers brought out twenty-seven candidates, including a number who had already represented Harvard against Yale. The subject of the debate was that which will be argued against Princeton, Harvard having the negative: "Resolved, That if it were possible, a reasonable property qualification for the exercise of the municipal franchise in the United States would be desirable."

The successful candidates were C. A. Duniway, Gr.; W. E. Hutton, '95, and F. Dobyns, '98, with J. C. Rowe, '95, as substitute.

While the room for books in the college library must remain inadequate until money can be raised for an addition to Gore Hall, the authorities have decided to enlarge the reading room facilities. The plan is to remove the books and bookshelves from the main hall of the building, and use the additional space for more table room. It is also proposed to introduce electric lights, so that the reading room may be open evenings. The changes will be made during the Summer vacation.

The proposed addition to the gymnasium awaits only formal acceptance by the corporation. The plans are already prepared, and the work will be pushed forward at once.

Five professors of the university are at present taking their sabbatical years. Dr. Francke of the German department is in New-York engaged in writing a history of German literature. Prof. Taussig of the Department of Political Economy is doing some literary work in Rome and Naples, at the same time studying Italian economic theories. J. H. Wright, Professor of Greek, is with his family in Philadelphia, where he presided at the meetings of the American Philological Society last December. Prof. Barrett Wendell and Prof. Toy are both in Europe, the latter occupied with his trahslation of the Bible.

The college dailies are now under the management of junior editors, the seniors having retired, according to custom, at the end of the half year. The Crimson officers are: President—E. V. Frothingham, '96; Managing Editor—J. D. Greene, '96; Secretary—C. F. Prescott, '97.

The Daily News is in charge of L. W. Mott, '96, editor; W. T. Denison, '96, managing editor; A. K. Moe, '97, assistant managing editor; S. F. West, '97, Secretary. J. L. Riker, '96, has been elected to The Advocate.

F. K. Young, the Boston chess expert, played simultaneous games against the Harvard Chess Club on Tuesday night. Out of eleven games, the Harvard men had to be content with a win by Shoenfeld and three drawn games.

The action of Mr Watson, Harvard's coach, in keeping the crew practice secret, caused such general dissatisfaction among the undergraduates that the prohibition has been removed. Hereafter visitors will be allowed in the rowing room on Mondays, and on other days spectators will be allowed to watch the work from outside the room. Complete news will be given out. The only reason for excluding visitors is said to be that the noise and confusion interfere with the work of the coach. The first crew has been rowing this week as follows: Stroke, Hollister; 7, Perkins; 6, Stevenson; 5, Manning; 4, Shepard; 3, Lewis; 2, Bullard, Watriss, and Fennessy; bow, Watson.

The Harvard News has been interviewing the professors on the subject of football. The consensus of opinion seems to be that the game should be modified, but there appears no strong sentiment in favor of its abolition.

Prof. Shaler said: "I am in a very disturbed state of mind as regards football. One of the worst effects of the games between Harvard and Yale is the bad blood they stir up between the two colleges. Now, this never ought to be. If the players cannot lurch against each other in a football game and afterward sit down together at a dinner with feelings of friendship, then it is time that the games should be stopped. I am not averse to the game, because of the risks of broken bones which it imposes, for I think there must be a certain amount of risk in all hard games. But what I most object to in football, and in the amendments for the game that have been suggested, is the necessity of watching gentlemen that is involved."

Dr. Dudley A. Sargent gave a very conservative statement in regard to intercollegiate football. "I have always been in favor of the game," he said, "but I think it should be modified. I believe that football can be improved, and I think it lies wholly in the power of the Fellows to do it. They should not antagonize public sentiment by refusing to co-operate in bettering the sport." Dr. Sargent concluded by saying that he should be decidedly sorry to see football abandoned, because there was nothing which could take its place as an exercise in the Fall.

Prof. Charles Eliot Norton is directly opposed to football. He discussed the game from the moral and physical standpoints and declared that the moral side was by far the most objectionable. "Wretched condition of affairs" was the phrase he used when summing up the present status of the game. He emphasized Prof. Shaler's objection—the necessity of watching gentlemen—and ended by saying that no compromise with football should be considered. Nothing short of a complete abolition of the game should be thought of.

Prof. Norton authorized the following statement: "I am entirely in agreement with President Eliot, but I go further than he, and thoroughly disapprove all inter-collegiate competitive games, while heartily in favor of the wholesome development of manly sport within college itself."

CORNELL FULL OF ENERGY.

Improving Its Musical Clubs and Arranging for a Grand Festival.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 17.—The first number of The New-York Law Review has just appeared. It is published monthly by the Cornell Law Publishing Company, incorporated under the laws of New-York Dec. 3, 1894, by C. H. Werner, F. W. Welsh, and E. B. Hand of the Law School. Prof. C. A. Collin, who was private legal adviser to Govs. Hill and Flower and a member of the Statutory Revision Committee, is advisory editor of the new publication.

The leading articles in the first number are "Corporation Legislation, Recent and Prospective," by C. A. Collin; "Disappearance of Degrees of Negligence," F. C. Woodward; "Liability of Railroad Corporations for Injuries to Employes Caused by Defective Foreign Cars," E. J. Marshall; "Power to Charter National Banks," Chief Justice Cassady. While The Journal is to be published by the professors and students of the School of Law, it will regularly have articles by distinguished lawyers and jurists who are not connected with the school.

Under the auspices of the Cornell University Christian Association, meetings have been held daily for the past week by John R. Mott, '88, of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and S. M. Sayford, the college evangelist.

A debate has been arranged between the Cornell Congress and the Woodford Debating Club on the question, "Resolved, That the United States Government should own and control the railway systems of the country." The debate will be held on the evening of Feb. 28, and will be participated in by three men from each society, as follows: From the Congress—J. F. Orton, W. B. Chriswell, and H. J. Field; from the Woodford—G. L. Bockes, F. S. Edmonds, and J. P. Harrold.

Profs. J. W. Oliver of the department of mathematics and Duncan Campbell Lee of the department of elocution and oratory are seriously ill with pneumonia, and the Cornell ward of the Ithaca Hospital is crowded with students who have the same disease. Many cases of bronchitis, pneumonia, and other throat and lung diseases resulted from exposure during the recent severe storm.

An agitation is on foot for keeping the university library open later in the evening. At present the library closes at 9:30 P. M., or almost in the middle of a student's evening work. The Law School Library is kept open until 11 o'clock, and it is probable that the time will be extended for the university library to the same hour.

Among recent lectures delivered here are "The Decimal System and Its History," by Prof. James Howard Gore, Ph. D., Columbian University, and "The Coal and Oil Fields of Pennsylvania," by S. P. Carll. The former was delivered before the College of Civil Engineering, the latter before the Natural History Society. On Monday, Feb. 25, President Talmage of the University of Utah is to lecture on "The Story of the Mormons."

The following men have been appointed as the Photograph Committee of the senior class of the Law School: K. C. McDonald, Chairman; J. O. Chapin, P. C. Daly, C. P. Johnson, J. E. Rhynhard.

E. P. Andrews, '95, has been elected one of the editors of The Cornell Daily Sun, to replace A. M. Roedelheim, who is traveling in Europe, and has resigned his position.

As the result of a recent competition, the following men were added to the Banjo and Mandolin Clubs: Banjo Club—Banjorine, N. Lyon, '97; first banjos, R. D. Johnson, '95; W. R. Morgan, '97; second banjos, C. M. Pickering, '97; J. H. Lance, '98; guitars, W. C. Truman, '96; J. Barber, '98; S. H. Dunlop, '98; H. H. Alcock, '97; F. N. Kollock, Jr., '97. Mandolin Club—First mandolin, J. Barber; second mandolins, W. C. Truman, '96; C. M. Pickering, '97; guitars, H. H. Alcock, '97; F. N. Kollock, '97; W. H. Squires, '98. These clubs, together with the Glee Club, are now practicing regularly for their Easter vacation trip and the trip to England next Summer.

On March 2 a meeting of the different members of the Interscholastic League will be held here, for the purpose of adopting a new constitution and amalgamating the three separate associations now existing in football, baseball, and track athletics. Memorial cups were left by the class of '93, to be competed for in each of these branches of athletics. The members of the Interscholastic League at present are: Ithaca High School, Rochester Academy, Binghamton High School, Syracuse High School, Utica Academy, Cazenovia Seminary, St. John's School, Manlius, N. Y., and Cascadilla School, Ithaca.

Arrangements are being made for a musical festival, to be held next May. The object is to bring together into a systematic organization the musical interests already represented here. For over a year there have been in existence a musical union, organized for general musical instruction; a symphony orchestra, under the leadership of William Grant Egbert of the Conservatory of Music, and a military band, at present directed by Mr. P. Conway, and with the best equipment of any band organization in this country. It is proposed to draw from all of these, and to add to them to form a chorus and orchestra, which, with the aid of soloists, will render a programme extending over two evenings or more. Among the pieces which will be presented, it is probable that Brahms's "Song of Destiny" and Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," arranged by Baranett, will be included. On Monday evening a meeting for organization was held, presided over by Mr. W. C. White, President of the Musical Union. This meeting was attended by about 200 students, but it is expected that the chorus will number 300, while the orchestra will contain about ninety pieces. Prof. C. M. Tyler has been elected President of the organization, Mr. W. C. White Vice President, and Dr. L. L. Forman Treasurer.

To conduct the chorus work, the university has secured, through the Conservatory of Music, the young American, Orville Terry Mayhood, who won the medal of the Legion of Honor for his knowledge of instrumentation, an important specimen of his work having been exhibited before and used by the Paris Grand Opéra. His studies in Paris were under De Ricales of the Conservatoire de Paris, and he has also studied under Musclemann in Berlin. The orchestra will be in charge of William Grant Egbert of the Ithaca Conservatory of Music. It is expected that the university will be able to supply the orchestra and the chorus, but it will be necessary to obtain soloists from outside, and negotiations are now going on with some distinguished soloists.

NEWS OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Efforts of the Sophomores to Reduce Their Class Debt.

The efforts made by the members of the sophomore class to further reduce the class debt incurred by them when freshmen in putting a crew upon the water, by producing the comedy "Our Boys Up to Date" at Lakewood and Morristown, have met with great success. They cleared fully $300.

In co-operation with the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a course of free lectures on "English Art" was begun last Saturday by T. Humphry Ward of London. The three remaining lectures will be given on Feb. 23, March 2, and March 9.

Following the example of the Yale, Harvard, and Princeton papers, The Spectator has decided to give each editor a

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Relief Afforded by the Bond Syndicate Operation.

AN IMPENDING PANIC HEADED OFF

Declines in Chicago and Northwestern and the Coalers, but the General List Fairly Steady — Only Sugar Higher in Price.

Wall Street, Feb. 18—A. M.

While the financial community is by no means enthusiastic over existing conditions it is enjoying the relief which has come through Mr. Cleveland's most recent action in standing up for the maintenance of the credit and good faith of the Nation. Ten days ago the stock market was on the verge of a panic, and that it did not come is entirely due to the courage of the President in taking steps to check the drift of events. Had he remained passive, as he might well have done, the direct responsibility being with Congress, the injury which would have resulted would have been enormous, and the recovery from it might well have been a matter of several years. As it is, the service he has rendered is not less than that which President Grant performed for the country when he vetoed the inflation bill, and in view of what has been avoided criticism of the price paid, $16,000,000 spread over thirty years, is not worthy of serious attention. Had a panic come, the decline in the market value of our securities would have amounted to more than that sum half a dozen times over, to say nothing of the incalculable damage which would have been done to all commercial enterprise.

As it is, prices are lower than a week ago, but not solely because of the condition of the national finances. A glance at the "changes in stocks" printed on this page of The Times shows that twenty-three issues are one point or more lower than in the previous week, but that ten represent industrial enterprises the capital of which is held almost exclusively in this country, and are therefore not directly amenable to the influence of foreign sentiment. Four—Northwestern common, Northwestern preferred, Lake Shore, Delaware and Hudson and New-Jersey Central—are lower for reasons altogether aside from the financial situation, and of the remaining nine, only two—St. Paul preferred and Illinois Central—have an international market. From this it may be argued fairly that Mr. Cleveland's transaction with the bond syndicate has at least retained the confidence of the foreign investor.

The lowest prices of the week, and, in several instances, of the year, were made on Friday, and followed the action of the House on Thursday afternoon in defeating the Wilson gold bond resolution. The weakness reflected the natural disgust of intelligent men with the inability of the politicians at Washington to put aside partisanship even when dealing with a plain business proposition.

The decline in the coal stocks was due to the uncertainty regarding the continuance of harmony among the companies. The Reading company is entitled to a much greater output than its rivals now permit it, and if it were financially free it would have it. It is, however, largely controlled by people who have important interests in rival companies, and, while this control may not be exerted directly, it has proved up to the present time to be sufficiently strong indirectly to hold the Reading by the throat. So long as the company was able to pay interest on its securities the influence referred to met with little opposition; but now that there is a serious question as to its ability to meet the requirements on its underlying issues there is a very good chance of aggressive action on the part of people who have been hitherto dormant. Should this come, the rights of Reading would have to be recognized, and should it get even a 5 per cent. increase in its output it would mean trouble to the Jersey Central and hard times for its other rivals. Furthermore, coal prices have got to come down, as every other product of the earth has done in recent years.

Northwestern scored the most important decline of the week, and with the exception of Sugar was the most active stock. A week ago it sold at 95⅞, on Friday it was down to 89¼, and on Saturday it closed at 90⅜. The weakness has been due to the showing made by its own statements of earnings, which are constantly on a decreasing ratio. There was unquestionable liquidation of long stock during the week, and at the same time the short interest was materially increased. The other Granagers were lower in sympathy. St. Paul's returns indicate the probability of a suspension of dividends in the near future. The stock sold at 54½ on Friday, the lowest price of the year, and on the same day Rock Island touched 61⅛, being within a fraction of its lowest of the year, and Burlington was down to 69⅞, its lowest since Jan. 3, when it sold at 69½. The general railway list was inactive and fairly steady. Industrials Sugar was strong and moderately active, the excuse for its advance being the tenor of the reports from Washington indicating the defeat of the bill to repeal the differential duties on Sugar from bounty-paying countries. Tobacco tumbled 8⅞ on Wednesday, on the liquidation of a block of stock by one of the insiders. The earnings of the company are said to be large, but the annual report has not been given out yet, although it is considerably overdue. The new managers of Chicago Gas have been chosen, but the stock is about 1 point lower. Other Industrials were without feature.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing Feb. 17, 1894.
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	9⅝	9½	..
St. Paul & Omaha	30¾	29¾	36¾
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	109½	109½	..
Southern Pacific	18	17⅜	22¼
Southern Railway	10⅝	9⅜	..
Southern Railway pf.	32½	30⅞	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron	14½	13¾	18⅝
Texas Pacific	9	8¼	8¼
Toledo, A. A. & N. Mich.	1⅛	⅞	..
Union Pacific	9⅝	9¼	17⅝
Union Pacific, Den. & G.	3¼	3¼	5⅞
United States Cordage	4½	2⅜	..
United States Cordage pf.	7⅛	5	..
United States Cordage gtd.	15⅝	12	..
United States Express	42¾	42¾	..
United States Rubber	42¾	41½	38½
United States Rubber pf.	94½	92½	..
*United States Leather pf.	63½	62	..
Wabash	5⅝	5⅝	7
Wabash pf.	13¾	12⅝	14⅜
Wells-Fargo Express	104	104	..
Western Union Telegraph	88	87	83½
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅞	9	12⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	37¾	36	48¾

*Unlisted.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $252,800. The banks now hold $33,513,425 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $1,204,600, a decrease in specie of $841,200, a decrease in legal tenders of $41,600, a decrease in deposits of $2,520,000, and an increase in circulation of $136,400.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Feb. 16, '95.	Feb. 9, '95.	Feb. 17, '94.
Loans	$483,382,000	$484,586,600	$430,328,300
Specie	81,422,700	82,263,900	98,587,000
Legal t'd's	85,149,400	85,191,000	108,447,900
Deposits	532,234,700	534,754,700	529,992,399
Circulation	11,641,700	11,505,300	11,875,000

The following shows the relation between the reserves and the liabilities:

	Feb. 16, '95.	Feb. 9, '95.	Feb. 17, '94.
Specie	$81,422,700	$82,263,900	$98,587,000
Legal t'd's	85,149,400	85,191,000	108,447,900
Total reserve	$166,572,100	$167,454,900	$207,034,900
Reserve req'd ag't deposits	133,058,675	133,688,675	132,498,075
Excess reserve above legal req'rements	$33,513,425	$33,766,225	$74,536,825

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

1895	$33,513,425	1890	$7,497,100
1894	74,536,825	1889	17,295,600
1893	13,066,900	1888	17,037,375
1892	30,857,550	1887	15,479,200
1891	18,492,700	1886	31,700,875

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was more active and firmer. Call loans were made at 1@2½ per cent., the average being something over 1½ per cent.

Time money was in good demand. Quotations were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Commercial paper was in increasing supply, but the demand was somewhat restricted owing to the requirements of some of the banks with the bond syndicate. Rates were 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½ per cent. for four months' commission house names, 4½@5 per cent. for prime four months' single names, 5@5½ per cent. for prime six months', and 6@8 per cent. for good four to six months' single names. All paper was closely scrutinized, and only the best was acceptable.

The Bank of England statement on Thursday showed an increase in bullion of £242,955, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 70.11, became 70.60. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 4,600,000f. in gold and lost 200,000f. in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was under the influence of the Belmont syndicate operations. The tone was generally strong, but sales were well below the gold importing point. Gold was shipped from London to this city. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged, $4.87¼ for sixty-day bills and $4.89 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87@$4.87¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¼@$4.88½ for demand, $4.88⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.86@$4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental exchange, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; Bank, 100 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½; telegraphic, 10. Chicago—40c premium bid; 50c premium asked. Boston—5@10c discount. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ¼@⅜ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—60c premium bid.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 59¾ bid, 60¼ asked.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48c.

In London bar silver sold at 27 5-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $801,931, and the exports for the same period $26,601,953. The net exports, therefore, have been $25,800,022.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Pacific Mail	1¼

DECLINED.

American Tobacco	3
American Sugar Refining pf.	1⅝
American Cotton Oil pf.	1⅜
Bay State Gas	2⅜
Chicago Gas	1⅜
Chicago & Northwestern	4⅜
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	6¼
C., C., C. & St. Louis	1
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	1¼
Delaware & Hudson	1⅜
Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y.	2¼
Illinois Central	1½
Long Island Traction	1¼
Louisville, New-Orleans & Chicago pf.	1¼
Minneapolis & St. Louis, all as. pd.	1½
National Lead	2¼
New-York Central	3½
P., C. & St. Louis pf.	1¼
Pullman Car	1
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	2¾
Tennessee Coal & Iron	1¼
United States Cordage pf.	1
United States Rubber	1¼

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Chicago Gaslight & Coal 1st	1
Chicago, St. Louis & N. O. 5s	2
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st	1
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo 6s	1¼
Consolidated Gas (Chicago) 1st	2½
Erie 1st div.	1
Grand Rapids & Indianapolis 4½s	1
Lake Erie & Western 1st	1¾
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st	1½
New-York Central deb. 5s	1
Norfolk & Western 1st, new fev.	1
Norfolk & Western gen. 6s	1¾
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg cn.	1
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st	2½
St. Louis Southwestern 2d	1⅞
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., M. C. 5s	1
Union Pacific col. tr. notes	4

DECLINED.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North. 1st	1½
Chesapeake & Ohio, R. & A. cn. 4s	1
Chicago & Erie inc.	1
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	1
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	1
Duluth, S. S. & A. 5s	3½
Erie 2d cn.	2
Erie 2d cn. cfs.	1
Ft. Worth & D. C. 1st	4
Kansas Pacific cn.	3
Manhattan con. 4s	1
Northern Pacific 1st, c.	1
Northern Pacific 2d, c.	1¼
Oregon Short Line & U. N. con.	1½
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st	1½
Union Pacific ext. s. f. 8s	1½
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf 5s	1
Wabash 2d	1
West Shore 4s	1⅝
Wisconsin Central 1st	2⅞

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The market last week was dull and uninteresting both on its speculative and investment sides. Transactions were exceptionally light, the disposition of everybody being to await a settlement of the present financial questions. There was, however, little disposition to press securities for sale.

Investors in gilt-edge bonds yielding under 4 per cent. have apparently withdrawn their orders from the market, in the hope of obtaining Government bonds on a 3⅜ per cent. basis, that being the price which the Government obtained from the syndicate. Should the syndicate offer its bonds to the public on a 3 per cent. basis the investors referred to will probably renew the orders they canceled, and possibly may have to pay higher prices for the bonds they want. The new Government 4s were 113 bid "when issued," at which price they would pay about 3⅜ per cent., while the 4s of 1907 are 110½ bid, netting at that price only about 3 per cent. That the new 4s will sell much higher or the old 4s recede from the present price seems almost certain.

Municipal bonds of the better class which only net in the neighborhood of 3½ per cent. have probably suffered more than any other class of securities, as institutions naturally prefer a United States Government obligation, with a ready market at all times, to an obligation of a city, with a limited market, when the basis is about equal. New-York City attempted to sell a small issue of bonds on a 3 per cent. basis, without eliciting any bids worth mentioning. Existing issues of Government bonds, however, were fractionally stronger all around as soon as it was known that the new 4 per cent. bonds would not be issued to the public on any such high basis as was originally supposed.

Traction securities have been less active, in sympathy with the general market, but prices have held well, the only decline being in Buffalo 5s, which sold down to 101¾. There was considerable inquiry for Bridgeport Traction Company bonds on the rumor that the company had been acquired by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road. There is little ground apparently for the report, except that the President of the former road has been retained by the latter to supervise its electrical construction, thus harmonizing the interests of the two companies, the relations of which have been rather strained.

Brooklyn Warehouse 5s have been moderately active. They sold as high as 105 and interest, and closed at 103¾, with a good demand apparent.

BULLION HOLDINGS IN EUROPE.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and the corresponding date in 1894. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Feb. 14, 1895	£37,043,855	.....
Feb. 15, 1894	28,972,683	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Feb. 14, 1895	85,841,798	£49,445,322
Feb. 15, 1894	68,345,000	50,587,000

BANK OF GERMANY.

Feb. 14, 1895	41,179,500	13,726,500
Feb. 15, 1894	33,917,250	11,205,750

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Feb. 14, 1895	16,176,000	13,784,000
Feb. 15, 1894	10,167,000	16,250,000

NETHERLANDS.

Feb. 14, 1895	4,213,000	6,888,000
Feb. 15, 1894	4,250,000	6,988,000

BELGIUM.

Feb. 14, 1895	3,548,667	1,774,333
Feb. 15, 1894	3,062,00	1,531,000

SPAIN.

Feb. 14, 1895	8,004,000	11,500,000
Feb. 15, 1894	7,918,000	7,130,000
Total last week	£196,006,820	£97,118,155
Corresponding week 1894	156,631,943	93,791,750
Week ending Feb. 7, 1895	195,139,140	97,016,717
Corresponding week 1894	155,425,386	93,618,083

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New-York for the week ended Friday last, and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended last Friday	$6,293,024
Corresponding week 1894	7,136,179
Since Jan. 1, 1895	66,426,549
Corresponding period 1894	53,413,102

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ended last Tuesday	$6,228,431
Corresponding week 1894	8,144,514
Since Jan. 1, 1895	43,218,052
Corresponding period 1894	44,475,568

Imports of Specie.

Week ended last Friday	$226,090
Corresponding week 1894	1,012,682
Since Jan. 1, 1895	890,187
Corresponding period 1894	1,843,601

Exports of Specie.

Week ended last Friday	$613,849
Corresponding week 1894	2,205,983
Since Jan. 1, 1895	26,773,487
Corresponding period 1894	9,726,204

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Clearings for week ending Feb. 16	$457,302,320
Balance for week ending Feb. 16	31,158,267
Clearings for week ending Feb. 9	483,820,833
Balance for week ending Feb. 9	33,512,297
Clearings for week ending Feb. 2	579,638,986
Balance for week ending Feb. 2	58,656,083
Clearings for week ending Jan. 26	495,021,039
Balance for week ending Jan. 26	30,706,236
Clearings for week ending Jan. 19	513,861,068
Balance for week ending Jan. 19	34,995,324
Clearings for week ending Jan. 12	532,017,491
Balance for week ending Jan. 12	35,648,909

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The only changes this week in local securities were in the railway and industrial group. The fluctuations made were again at the expense of values. Union Railway of New-York is offered at 110, which is 20 points below last week's offer. Walter A. Wood stock is offered at 52, 8 per cent. below last week's offer, and Celluloid stock has declined 2 per cent. for both bid and asked prices. Consolidated Car Heating stock was steady. A sale of a small amount was reported at the bid price. A circular issued to the stockholders says that in order to have a proper legal status in the courts under the laws of West Virginia, under which the company was organized, its charter will be amended and enlarged. The report of the Union Railway Company of New-York City for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1894, shows gross income $45,981, fixed charges $30,596, and net income $15,284. The net income for the same quarter of the previous year was $13,720.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

BANKS.	Bid.	Asked.
American	46	49
Blackstone Canal	25	27
City	63½	65
Commercial	46	48¾
Eagle	55	..
Fifth	48½	50¼
First	116	..
Fourth	119	..
Globe	58	..
High Street	60	..
Jackson	20	..
Lime Rock	17	..
Manufacturers'	136½	..
Merchants'	58	..
Mechanics'	51½	52½
National Exchange	100	..
National North America	42	44
National Commerce	47	49
Old	113	117
Phenix	71¾	..
Rhode Island	25¼	26¾
Roger Williams	93	..
Second	..	135
Third	96¾	100
Traders'	32½	..
Westminster	57	..
Weybossett	..	52
TRUST COMPANIES		
Industrial	100	105
Mercantile	30	..
Union Trust Company	50	..
RAILROADS.		
N. Y., N. H. & H.	193	198
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds	134½	..
Prov. & Spring	..	105
Pawtuxet Valley	145	..
Providence & Worcester	249½	253
Providence, Warren & B.	117½	..
MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.		
American Screw	..	200
American Supply	..	70
Armington & Sims	..	50
Gorham Mfg. pf.	110	..
Nicholson File	50	..
Nat. & Prov. Wors. pf.	97½	102½
Nat. & Prov. Wors. 6s	100	..
Pawt. Hair Cloth	54¾	..
R. I. Perkins H.-S.	94	98
R. I. Perkins H.-S. pf.	105	107½
INSURANCE.		
Equitable	45	50
Merchants'	45	52
Prov. Washington	40	45½
GAS AND ELECTRIC.		
Narragansett Electric	78¼	79½
Providence Gas	81	..
Pawtucket Gas	80	..
Providence Telephone	91	92½
R. I. Electric Protect.	121	130
Woonsocket Electric	105	..
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Continental Steamboat	66	76
Providence & Stonington S. S.	146	149
R. I. Safe Deposit	..	100

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

(Reported by Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 30 Broad Street, New-York.)

PITTSBURG, Feb. 16.—Local securities show some concession at the close of the week, but these are light, and few indications of activity or marked reactions are in sight. Birmingham Traction, while selling below 13, shows the heaviest loss. At that point the stock is near the lowest on record, and, like the bonds of the company, is offering quite freely. The natural gasers held firmer than in the previous week, because the supply was better than expected in the cold spell. The closing bids were: Philadelphia Gas, 17¾; Wheeling Gas, 24; Second Avenue, 25½; Birmingham Traction, 12¾; Citizens', 58; Westinghouse Air Brake, 125½; Westinghouse Electric pf., 48½; Westinghouse Electric 2d pf, 30, and Pennsylvania Water pf., 42.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The rates of discount last week were 1¼ for three months and ½ for thirty days. The gold for shipment to the United States was obtained in the open market. The Rothschilds secured £200,000, which they have not yet exported. The United States loan, together with the Austrian loan of £5,000,000, recently arranged, have relieved the protracted plethora of the market. Silver was firm, in view of the German Reichstag's action in favor of a money conference. Business on the Stock Exchange improved, French buyers giving an impetus to prices. Consols rose ½.

Trading in United States railroad securities was limited, but was better at the close. Denver and Rio Grande preferred rose ½ and Denver and Rio Grande ordinary and Union Pacific ¼. Norfolk and Western fell 1¼. Wabash ¾. Lake Shore ½. Atchison A bonds, Erie, Wabash preferred, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas ¼ each.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class II.—1—Clark vs. Denver City Cable Railroad Company.

Class III.—2—Brierly vs. McKane.

Class IV.—3—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Stevens. 4—Renauld vs. Rheims. 5—McCulloch vs. Walker. 6—Platt vs. Carland.

Class VI.—7—Gorham Manufacturing Company vs. Phillips. 8.—Emerson vs. Yost.

Class VII.—9—Leopold vs. Fatman.

Class VIII.—10—Matter of Havana Tobacco Company. 11—Matter of Ball. 12—Fassette vs. Brown. 13—Goode vs. Brown. 14—Latham vs. Tilden. 15—Berliner vs. Berliner. 16—Eager vs. Ludden. 17—Murphy vs. Ludden. 18—Moore vs. Maurer. 19—Ivone vs. Wetzler. 20—Mott vs. Mott. 21—Wuensch vs. Pulitzer. 22—O'Connor vs. Shell. 23—Matter of Indestructible Clay Wick Company. 24—Rosenfeld vs. Philipp. 25—Davis vs. Carney. 26—Kennedy vs. Hickey. 27—Gilmartin vs. Coughlan. 28—MacColl vs. American Union Life Insurance Company. 29—Walter vs. The Mayor, &c. 30—Zimmerman vs. Bornkamp. 31—Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company vs. Stevenson. 32—Palmer vs. Post Express Printing Company. 33—Palmer vs. Palladium Printing Company. 34—Upton vs. Upton. 35—Cirshly vs. Press Publishing Company. 36—Williams vs. Lindblom. 37—Friedman vs. Catalano. 38—Greblen vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 39—Spiess vs. Einstein. 40—Matter of Frick, Jr. 41—People, &c., vs. Home Benefit Association. 42—Van Rensselaer vs. Morgan. 43—O'Connor vs. Sheil. 44—Levy vs. Smith. 45—Knott vs. Knott. 46—Matter of Hallshaw. 47—Matter of McCue. 48—Miller vs. Gilman. 49—Matter of Phelps Car Company. 50—Freund vs. Newwitter. 51—Matter of Tracy Company. 52—People vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Demurrers—211—Van Brunt vs. Brown. 212—Same vs. same. 213—Hawley vs. Riperio. 214—Phœnix Bridge Company vs Keystone Bridge Company. 215—Same vs. same. Law and Fact—Case on. Slater vs. Rogers. 1348—Shaw vs. Ainley. 2061—Lavelle vs. College of St. Francis Xavier. 988—Meyers vs. American Railway Improvement Company. 730—Levene vs. Berger. 1881—Graham vs. Graham. 2537—O'Bierne vs. Bullis. 569—Jones vs. Vosseler. 1685—Morris vs. Morris. 1815—Eaton & Prince Company vs. Hamerstein. 2573—Bartlett vs. Goodrich. 2612—Milbank vs. Gorman. 2221—Mullins vs. Mullins. 1895—Horsfall vs. Finelite. 1896—Same vs. same. 1897—Eichold vs. same. 1898—Same vs. same. 1899—American Credit Indemnity Company vs. same. 1900—Same vs. same. 1901—Stern vs. same. 1902—Same vs. same. 450—George C. Flint Company vs. Phelps. 1486—Ten Eyck vs. Fougera. 1414—Vietor vs. Wilson. 766—Reilly vs. Freeman. 1476—Reid vs. Stern.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1922.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

264—Hellbronner vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 233—Marks vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 235—Hughes vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 265—Gottlieb vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 383—McElroy vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 384—Same vs. same. 387—Clarkson vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 838—Lauber vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2351—Aron vs. same. 64—Newcombe vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 60—Bachard vs. same. 310—Russell vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 160—West vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 152—Hurst vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 1284—Crumbie vs. Manhattan Railroad Company. 2546—Cornell vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

4811—Pelly vs. Naylor. 2669—Gelbel vs. Elwell. 1471—Hess vs. Currier. 2766—Millard vs. Holland Trust Company. 1627—Rubenstein vs. Neufeld. 2511—Meise vs. Newman. 4890—Higgins vs. Pierce. 5128—Kaufman vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 4636—Timpson vs. The Mayor, &c. 2530—Fox vs. Rural Home Company. 2175—Molnehan vs. Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. 1405—Westerfield vs. Stern. 2218—Same vs. same. 984—Hamilton Knitting Company vs. British-American Association. 5537—Frank A. Munsey & Co. vs. Tadella Pen Company. 59—Cunningham vs. Judson. 5706—Gleason vs. Mehrbach.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2,933.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Held in Part II. room. Opens at 10:30 A. M.. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned sine die.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bischoff, J.—Held in the Equity Term room of Supreme Court. Calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

30—Saxton vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 31—Same vs. same. 36—Liss vs. same. 37—Same vs. same. 38—McCullough vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 48—Bradstreet vs. Rendall. 50—Foster vs. Wilshusen. 102—Burstein vs. Feist. 114—Strickland vs. Phipps. 55—Odell vs. Beilont. 83—Cohn vs. Cohn. 85—Carry vs. Consolidated Gas Company. 87—Murphy vs. Murphy. 92—Meyers vs. Chase. 93—Schlessinger vs. Freeman.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Calendar clear.

1—Brandt vs. Alexander. 11—Kennedy vs. McKone. 19—Richardson vs. Harms. 20—Same vs. Platzek. 21—Same vs. Van Alst.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial in the order in which they are called.

1001—Landauer vs. Fischer. 869—Loening vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 52—Will of Sophia Moss. 2584—Kummer vs. Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad Company. 2686—Many vs. Hendrick. 2448—Katz vs. Michaels. 555—Markowitz vs. Costello. 1929—Scavelling vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1321—Same vs. same. 1324—Van Zandt vs. Roosevelt Hospital. 1329—Stone vs. Lipman. 1319—Hankelman vs. Tinsley. 1352—Carleton vs. Reed. 1357—Cantor vs. Tattersalls of New-York. 1097—Lawrence vs. New-York Biscuit Company. 1136—Wulstein vs. Klebisch. 2755—Sickels vs. Blackman. 1309—Amsjer vs. Maling. 1001—Freligh vs. Home Insurance Company. 1322—Ilelich vs. Schuster. 1217—Foss vs. The Mayor, &c. 917—Hoovenburger vs. Boonkamp. 1362—Holland vs. Ninth Avenue Railroad Company. 1363—Wilson vs. Union Railway Company. 1364—Walker vs. Edison General Electric Company. 1365—Silverman vs. Popkin. 1366—Porsyges vs. Marx. 1367—Clark vs. Sonn. 1368—Finzi vs. O'Mera. 1369—Pappadacos vs. Dunphy.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1369.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Glegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until the first Monday of March.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

753—Collins vs. Collins. 595—McMann vs. E. T. Weymouth Company. 567—Scrotton vs. John Kroder Company. 658—Mayer vs. Segall. 740—Lynch vs. Lynch. 682—Schreiber vs. Schreiber. 631—Mazanec vs. Manhattan Investment and Construction Company. 498—Sterne vs. Rosendorf. 402—Roupp vs. Roupp. 596—Wells vs. Riggi. 585—Gallagher vs. Gallagher. 599—Teplitz vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company. 714—Crevier vs. Rofkor. 717—Crepet vs. Crepet. 730—Stonebridge vs. Fox. 685—Renz vs. Renz. 488—Defendorf vs. Glauber. 490—Young vs. Young. 524—Clausen vs. Simons. 710—Colombara vs. Colombara. 703—Kaufman vs. Lang. 656—Giegengack vs. Pick. 562—Gerin vs. Bauer. 641—Zanger vs. Oppenheim.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

929—Strassburger vs. Lennon. 1042—New-York Heat, Light, and Power Company vs. J. G. Shaw Blank Book Company. 1633—Stamford vs. Guidet. 1119—Kaplan vs. New-York Biscuit Company. 923—Mulley vs. New-York Staats Zeitung. 919—Bradley vs. Collins. 920—Goldberg vs. Ridley. 1213—Linde vs. Dowie.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 138—Sears vs. Manhattan Railway Company.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

962—Revocation of probate of Sarah A. Day. 1015—Will of John G. Adee.

At 2 P. M.—1014—Will of Samuel Busch.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Helen C. Mitchell, Fioretta Buschweiler, Cornelius W. Van Voorhis, Bertha Hamm, George A. Freeman.

At 2 P. M.—Michael J. Daly, Isidore Bladey, Catharine Kanefut, Jane Anne Grant, Margaret Addy.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.

Contested Wills.—1018—Thomas Mogan. 1029—Cornelia F. Foster. 983—Daniel Mahen. 1063—James Kelly.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

614—Cunninghan vs. Carpony. 3352½—Freudenheim vs. Raduziner. 804—McCarthy vs. Mahon. 2572—Miller vs. Van Clief. 1322—Koschnopky vs. Berman. 677—Seiberman vs. Old Colony Steamship Company. 800—Wilson vs. Connaughton. 667—Schack vs. Beiler. 843—Holmes vs. Kessler. 474—Hill vs. Turner. 475—Liepman vs. same. 1240—Bernard vs. Cordts. 1390—Keil vs. Auth. 1318—Reagan vs. Noble. 1376—Stewart vs. Narowitz. 1390—Sicher vs. Brall. 1402—Hect vs. Tattersalls of New-York. 1256—Lyon vs. Leavitt. 199—Frankel vs. Reich. 690—Horwitz vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 584—Dunham vs. McClelland. 1319—Lindemeyer vs. Hodge. 2075—Gunthart vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 364—Dietz vs. Schweitzer. 198—Bien vs. Ten Eyck. 1392—Weinstein vs. Hall. 3415—Eppers, Smith & Wieman Company vs. Macy. 1404—Staten Island. 1405—Pasco vs. Dodge. 1408—Mount Morris Bank vs. Schneider. 266—Le Moult vs. Von

AUCTION SALES OF REALTY

The following sales of realty at auction are set down for to-day, at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph A. Thompson, referee, 247 West Seventieth Street, north side, 486.2 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 19.5 by 100.5, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,354.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., sale of Pew 47, Calvary Episcopal Church, for default of annual rent.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

				A. M.
Sun rises...6:50	Sun sets...5:38	Moon sets...3:12		

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	2:40	3:37	9:15	9:25
Govenors Island	3:15	4:07	10:03	10:01
Hell Gate	5:08	6:00	11:31	11:29

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-MORROW, (TUESDAY,) FEB. 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	3:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20.

Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Banan, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	
Berlin, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Britannic, Liverpool	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Para, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ciudad Condal, Havana	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westerniand, Antwerp	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 21.

Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) Feb. 18.—Argyll, Gibraltar, Jan. 28; Boston City, Swansea, Feb. 2; France, London, Jan. 31; Furnessia, Glasgow, Feb. 7; Gallileo, Hull, Feb. 9; Imperial Prince, St. Lucia, Feb. 5; La Bourgogne, Havre, Feb. 9; Martha, Hamburg, Jan. 31; Richmond Hill, London, Feb. 2; Servia, Liverpool, Feb. 10; St. Oswald, Gibraltar, Jan. 26.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19.—Berlin, Southampton, Feb. 10; Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Feb. 9; Noordland, Antwerp, Feb. 9; Tauric, Liverpool, Feb. 7.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20.—Lahn, Bremen, Feb. 12; Majestic, Liverpool, Feb. 13; Mohawk, London, Feb. 8; Mozart, St. Lucia, Feb. 12; Saratoga, Havana, Feb. 16.

THURSDAY, Feb. 21.—Braunschweig, Bremen, Feb. 10.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, Feb. 17.

SS Scandia, (Ger.,) Reuter, Hamburg Feb. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Packet Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:25 P. M.

SS Horrox, (Br.,) Cadogan, Pernambuco Jan. 18, with sugar to American Sugar Refining Company—vessel to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar 7:30 A. M.

SS Ardanthor, (Br.,) Davey, Saguna Feb. 6, with mdse. to W. P. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Sailed.

SS Francisco, for Hull; Croatan, for Wilmington, &c.; Achilles, for Singapore, &c.; Llandaff City, for Bristol; Pontiac, for Oporto, &c.; Black Prince, for Kingston, &c.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 23 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY.—At *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Breakwater, from New-Orleans.

TUESDAY.—At 8:00 A M for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Dalton, via Rio Janeiro and Santos, (letters for Pernambuco, Bahia, Victoria, and North Brazil must be directed "per Dalton";) at 10:30 AM for Brazil, per steamship Moorish Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Victoria, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Moorish Prince";) at 3 PM for Europe, per steamship Saale, via Southampton and Bremen; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship A. Dumois, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Berlin, via Southampton, (letters must be directed "per Berlin";) at 9 AM for Progreso, per steamship C. Condal, (letters must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Allianca, via Colon, (letters must be directed "per Allianca";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala and Costa Rica must be directed "per City of Para";) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre; at 11:30 AM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown; at 12 M for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland;") at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turks Island, per steamship Geo. W. Clyde, at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Banan.

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Maracaibo, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia,")

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Salerno, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Salerno";) at 1:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Servia, via Queenstown; at 9 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Bessel via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Bessel";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, Windward and Leeward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia, and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Progreso, Campeche, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 2 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 2 PM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 3:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax; at 3:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. *25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *3 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Auranla with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily until and after March *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 3:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mohawk, Feb. 23.

For Freight and Passage apply to

NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,

General Agents,

Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.

steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.

IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, Feb. 19

CHEROKEE.....Friday, Feb. 22

ALGONQUIN.....Monday, Feb. 25

Rates have first-class passenger accommodations.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,

5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacksonville.

Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.

T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

Werra.....March 9...Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Fulda.....March 23...Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II.. March 30.....Genoa
Werra.....April 13.....Genoa
Fulda.....April 27.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II.. May 4.....Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN, FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Saale, Tu., Feb. 19, 6 A.M. | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 26, 4 P.M.
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 26, 9 A.M. | Saale, Tu., Apr. 2, 9 A.M.
Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 A.M. | Ems., Sat., Apr. 6, 7 A.M.
Havel, Tu., Mch. 12, 9 A.M. | Havel, Tu., Apr. 9, 9 A.M.
Trave, Tu., Mch. 19, 7 A.M. | Trave, Tu., Apr. 16, 9 A.M.

SPRING SAILING, 1895.

to Southampton, (London,) BREMEN.

Lahn,	Tues., April 23	Havel,	Tues., June 4
Saale,	Tues., April 30	Kaiser W. II.,	Sat., June 8
Ems,	Sat., May 4	Trave,	Tues., June 11
Havel,	Tues., May 7	Lahn,	Tues., June 18
Trave,	Tues., May 14	Aller,	Tues., June 25
Lahn,	Tues., May 21	Ems,	Sat., June 29
Saale,	Tues., May 28	Havel,	Tues., July 2
Ems,	Sat., June 1	Saale,	Sat., July 6

NOTICE.

Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26, these steamers from New-York will land passengers at Southampton or the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

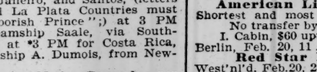
Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 4 P. M., Alg., Nap., Gen.

All steamers stop at Gibraltar.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., G. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

THE ONLY LINE maintaining a regular service to the European **Twin-Screw Steamers,** Continent with

New-York-Southampton (London, Paris)-Hamburg

This Line holds the record for fastest time on this route.

Spring Sailings, Express Steamers.

Normannia, Mh.28, 11 AM | A. Victoria, My 16, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, Ap. 4, 11 AM | Columbia, My 23, 11 AM
Columbia, Apr.25, 11 AM | F. Bism'ck, My.30, 11AM
Normannia, May 9, 11 AM | Normannia, Je. 6, 11 AM

NOTICE.—After June 1, steamers will run to and from the Dock at Southampton alongside London train. NO TRANSFER BY TENDER.

Besides **DIRECT HAMBURG SERVICE** by Twin-Screw Mail S. S. and other S. S.

Scandia, Feb. 23, 9:30 AM | Russia, Mch. 9, 9:30 AM
Prussia, Mch. 2, 10 AM | Persia, Mch. 16, 10 A.M.

1st Cabin, $45. Intermediate, $27. Steerage, $16.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,

37 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Feb. 20, 2 P.M. | Britannic, Mch. 20, 2 P.M.
*Majestic, Feb. 27, 9 AM. | *Majestic, Mh. 27, 8:30 AM
*Adriatic, Mar. 6, 1 P.M. | *Adriatic, April 3, noon.
*Teutonic, Mch. 13, 9 AM. | *Teutonic, Ap. 10, 8:30 AM

No Cabin Carried for Passage.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.

Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers from $30, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Servia, Feb. 23, 4½ A.M. | Aurania, Mch. 9, P. M.
Etruria, Mch. 2, 9 A. M. | Umbria, Mch. 16, 10 A.M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $30, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.

LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Wed., Feb. 20, 2 PM.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeouf..Sat., Feb. 23, 2 PM.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent..Sat., Mch. 2, 7 AM.

New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.

From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.

American Line for Southampton.

Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.

I. Cabin, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $30 to $50.

Berlin, Feb. 20, 10 A.M. | Paris, Feb. 27, 10 A.M.

Red Star Line for Antwerp.

West'n'l'd, Feb. 20, 2 PM. | Noordland, Feb. 27, 7 AM.

International Navigation Company,

6 Bowling Green, New-York.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

Steamers leave San Francisco:

GAELIC.....March 5, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....March 19, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 26, 3 P. M.
RELGIC.....April 4, 3 P. M.
PERU.....April 18, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to

J. D. ASHAGEN, E.A. | W.H. RHETT, Gen. Agt.
S.F. & W.R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. | J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., No. 25 B'way. | Bost. & Sav., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon. Tues., Wed. Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday, Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.

9:30 A.M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday, Day Express. For all Important State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.

7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points. Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car passengers New-Rochester carried on this train.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.

12:05 Night, Except Sunday Night.—For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

9:04 A. M. and 3:38 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday. To Pittsfield, via Harlem Division. Wagner palace cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.

Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413, 785 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN R. DUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.

Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily local for Buffalo.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago; except Saturday for Toronto.

5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time tables of local trains, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

ERIE LINES.

Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, and Salamanca. Parlor car to Buffalo.

3:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 8:45 A. M., Chicago 7 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

6:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Arrives Buffalo 6 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Buffalo passengers can remain in sleeper until 8 A. M.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car. Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 280 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets

In Effect January 20, 1895.

9:30 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 7:45 A. M., St. Louis 8 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY. "Florida Express," 3:20 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Augusta, Jacksonville, St. Augustine; 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Asheville, Hot Springs, Memphis, and New-Orleans; 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to Montgomery and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days; 9:00 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Tampa, St. Augustine, Macon, Charleston; 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Tampa.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express, 5:00 P. M. daily, Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:00 P. M. week days, Through Buffet Parlor Car and Coach.

FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 8:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (except Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:05, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket offices: Nos. 435, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)

Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.

On and after Dec. 3, 1894,

Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 12:10, 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Shamokin, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:00 P. M.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:35, (3:40 to Red Bank,) 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD,

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car, 4:00, Dining Car,) 5:00, 7:30, 8:30 P. M. 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:30, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor car accommodations can be procured at 113, 172, 261, 413, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 51 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 264 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn, 138 Fifth Av., Brooklyn, (formerly Laurens Street,) distant one hundred and forty-eight feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of South Fifth Avenue with the northerly side of Houston Street, running thence westerly parallel with Houston Street and part of the distance through a party wall seventy-five feet; thence northerly parallel with South Seventh Avenue one hundred feet; thence easterly parallel with Houston Street seventy-five feet to South Fifth Avenue; thence southerly along South Fifth Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. The said premises being known and described as Lot No. 108 on a map of certain property of the heirs of Henry A. Coster, deceased, made by Edward Doughty, City Surveyor, in the month of November, 1826, which map is on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, and marked No. 60. Being the same premises conveyed to William Campbell by Alexander N. Gunn and wife, by deed dated May 5th, 1849, and recorded the same day in Liber 519 of Conveyances, Page 465, except so much thereof as has been taken for the widening of South Fifth Avenue. The said premises lie in Section 2, Block 525, on the land map of the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, February 4th, 1895.

JOHN DELAHUNTY, Referee.

ARNOUX, RITCH & WOODWARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 18 Wall St., N. Y. City.

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THIRD AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM W. JOHNSON, plaintiff, against PETER L. SCHOPP and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale of this court, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of February, 1895, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, by John N. Golding, Auctioneer, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of February, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises mentioned and described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Third Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, and running thence easterly, parallel with Ninety-eighth Street and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-three feet and nine inches; thence southerly, along said easterly side of Third Avenue; thence northerly, along the easterly side of Third Avenue, twenty-five feet and nine inches to the point or place of beginning. The strip of land upon the rear of said premises, one foot nine inches wide, being subject to the covenants running with the land as to obstruction of light to the adjacent building, as expressed in a deed bearing date September 30, 1889, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 2,258 of Conveyances, Page 155; and the front store in the building upon said premises being subject to a certain lease made by Nicholas Meinhof and Michael McFarland and Hugh Judge, dated September 2, 1892, recorded in said Register's office, in Section 6 of Conveyances, Liber 10, Page 640.—Dated New-York, February 4th, 1895.

T. & S. H. FITCH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City. f4-2aw3wM&Th

BROAD STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JOHN W. HARPER, et al., plaintiffs, against MARGARET C. BONNELL, et als., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date February 11th, 1896, and thereafter entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, I, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of March, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain premises, with the buildings thereon, situated in the City of New-York, and known as No. 51 Broad Street, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Broad Street distant eighty (80) feet four inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Broad Street with the northerly side of Beaver Street, running thence northerly parallel with Broad Street and nine nearly parallel to Beaver Street and through a party wall sixty-one feet two and one-half (61 ft. 2½ in.) inches to a point which is seventy-four (74) feet seven (7) inches distant in a straight line from the northerly side of Beaver Street; thence in a northerly direction in a straight line and nearly parallel to Broad Street twenty-seven (27) feet to a point which is fifty-seven (57) feet five (5) inches distant from the easterly side of Broad Street; thence in a westerly direction in a straight line through a party wall fifty-seven (57) feet five (5) inches to the easterly side of Broad Street, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Broad Street twenty-eight (28) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated Feb. 13th, 1895.

FREDERICK P. FORSTER, Referee.

HOLMES & ADAMS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 66 Broadway, N. Y. f14-2aw3wTh&M&mh8

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New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.

From Grand Central Station.

Leave	By Way of	Due
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:00 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
1:00 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*Willimantic & N.Y. & N.E.,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:15 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.

††Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor car seat.

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